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WORTLEY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL
REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year

1 9 6 3.



County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire

Wortley Rural District Council ✓
Penistone Rural District Council
Hoyland Nether Urban District Council
Stocksbridge Urban District Council
Penistone Urban District Council



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

MORTOMLEY HALL
HIGH GREEN
Nr. SHEFFIELD
Tel. 292 High Green (2 lines)

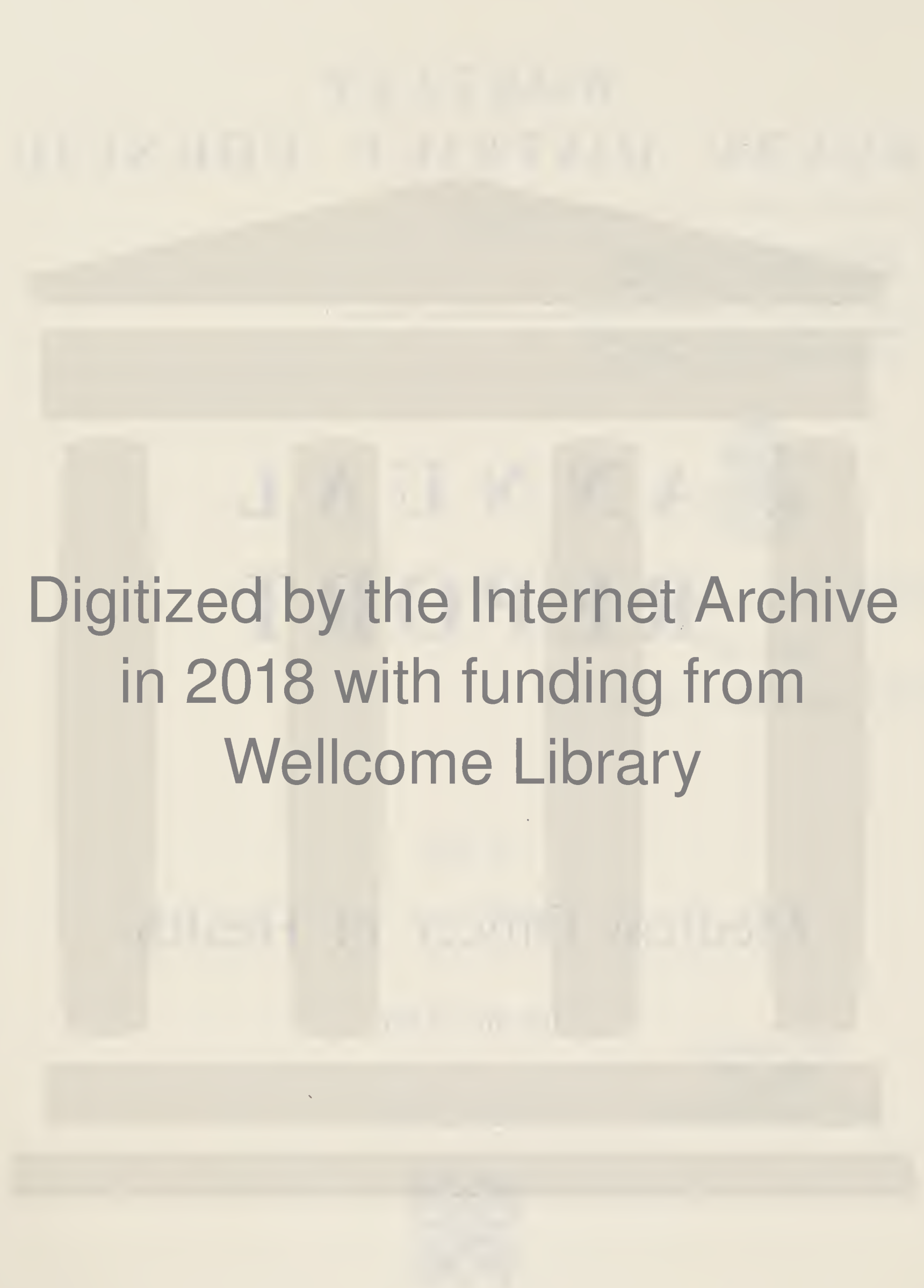
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WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1963.

Councillor Mrs. E. RATCLIFFE, J.P., C.C., (Chairman)
" K. FLETCHER, J.P., (Vice-Chairman)
" E. FOX, J.P., (Chairman of Council)
" E. COPLEY, (Vice-Chairman of Council)
" W. BEIGHTON.
" Mrs. R. BRAMALD.
" Mrs. F. DALTON.
" R. ENDALL.
" W. H. GREAVES.
" P. L. CRISDALE, J.P.
" Mrs. M. LEE, J.P.
" H. E. WRIGHT.
" J. R. WEAVER.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and
Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

F. C. ARMSTRONG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. VICKERS,
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C., R.S.H. Certs., M. & F.I. &
Smoke

Public Health Inspectors:

G. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Cert. M. & F.I. & Smoke
E. FROST, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Cert. M. & F.I. & Smoke

Departmental Clerk:

MISS A. TURNER.

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WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of Wortley Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the Health Services of the Wortley Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1963. Included, as usual, in this document, are some details of the Part III Services of the Local Health Authority as provided and used within the district during the year.

The Vital Statistics are very good indeed, and show a marked improvement over recent years. The Birth Rate has risen, the Death Rate has fallen, as has the Still-birth Rate and the Infantile Mortality Rate. These trends are comforting, and we hope will be maintained.

The Birth Rate has risen to 16.5 per 1,000 of the population, a slight increase compared with 1962, but still below that for England and Wales and the West Riding Administrative County. The corrected Birth Rate is 17.0, somewhat higher than in 1962.

The Crude Death Rate has fallen very slightly, and is 12.0 per 1,000 of the population, which figure is similar to that for the West Riding Administrative County and 0.2 worse than the rest of the Country. The corrected rate is 12.6.

The Still-birth Rate, which in 1962 was showing quite a steep downward trend, fell just as steeply in 1963, to 7.2 per 1,000 Live and Still Births, and at this figure it is the lowest for which I have records. The figure for England and Wales is 17.3, and that for the West Riding Administrative County 18.7. During the year there were 6 still-births.

The first report of the British Perinatal Mortality Survey carried out some years ago, and to which I have referred in my report for the last two years, has now been published. Some of its findings received quite a fair amount of publicity, and it is extremely difficult to summarise all the main features in a document such as this. Perinatal and Neonatal Deaths have been fewer if the mother has her baby in hospital, and the risk increases with births after the fourth baby. The rate rises with increasing maternal age, and it is also found that perinatal mortality varies according to the social classes. The

commonest single cause, about 30% of all perinatal mortality, was due to intrapartum haemorrhage, and most of all to the maternal complication of toxæmia. Further reports, no doubt, will be published, but it would be fair to say that this document has been studied very carefully, and as far as it is possible we are acting upon its findings.

I find that in this district, generally speaking, the young expectant mothers get very good ante-natal care. I am sure as time goes on this will become more and more apparent, and will be an accepted part of the preparation for the future confinement. Our only Ante-natal Clinic is at Wordsworth Avenue, although some ante-natal care is provided at certain other Clinics throughout the district, by appointment. The General Practitioners' service of ante-natal care, both domiciliary and at the Doctors' own surgeries, is very good, and there is very good liaison between the General Practitioners' service and the Local Health Authority's service.

At the Clinics where we do ante-natal work we have well attended Mothercraft Classes and Relaxation Classes, which all have a bearing on the future well-being of the mother and the baby. The mother also joins discussion groups, and with the aid of films and filmstrips and other types of visual aid material, all aspects of the work are discussed as a Health Education exercise. The young expectant mother is now very interested in preparations for the arrival of her baby.

The Infantile Mortality Rate, which had been showing a downward trend until 1961, when the curve rose actually, has again shown a downward trend. Last year's low figure has been further improved upon, and at 13.2 per 1,000 live births the rate for 1963 is very much better than that for the rest of the Country. This is the lowest rate that we have had in the Wortley District, at least so far as my records extend. There were 11 infant deaths during the year, 4 males and 7 females, and of those 5 were due to congenital conditions, 2 to premature birth, 1 to birth injury, 1 to cardiovascular disease, 1 due to an infection leading to Bronchopneumonia, and 1 child, nearly a year old, being choked as a result of inhalation of vomitus, probably following a mild convulsion. Nine of these young children died in the first week of life, one survived to 2½ months, and one to nearly 12 months.

I think that we can feel reasonably happy about the Infantile Mortality Rate so far as it affects the Wortley Rural District, but our efforts are still directed towards reducing this rate still further, at least to eliminate the eminently preventable infantile deaths.

In the table of Principal Causes of Death we notice that there was a total of 607 deaths during the year (299 males, 308 females), a decrease of 5. As is usual, the greatest number of deaths was in the

Diseases of the Circulatory System, including Coronary Disease - a total of 257; of these 86 were due to Coronary Disease, less than in 1962, but still quite a large rate, relatively speaking. The next highest number of deaths is Malignant Disease, where there was a total of 97 compared with a figure of 104 in 1962. Of the total number, 17 (13 male and 4 female) were due to carcinoma of the lung. This is 8 fewer than in 1962, but nevertheless there are far too many such disasters. At the middle of the year deaths from Lung Cancer were approximately 500 a week in this country. Putting it another way, one could say that there was one death from Lung Cancer every 20 minutes.

I do not think there has been any let-up in the amount of heavy cigarette smoking, and we know that this has a particular bearing on the etiology of lung cancer. I do not think there is anyone who is unaware of this fact, and those who indulge in the habit must realise what they are doing. I do wish there was much more emphasis on the dangers of smoking presented to the young people before commencing this habit, and I also wish that there was a better example shown by adults in the presence of young people in this business of smoking. I believe the young people are very interested in this problem and our experience during the year, when we had our special campaign, led by the team for the Central Council for Health Education, proved beyond all doubt to those taking part that the children were concerned. If heavy smoking does not produce lung cancer it is almost certain to produce some degree of Bronchitis, and Bronchitis, when it becomes a Chronic Bronchitis, is a very debilitating and serious illness. It can also cause heart trouble, and it has been suggested it might have some connection with Coronary Thrombosis.

Diseases of the Respiratory System were responsible for 68 deaths, a reduction compared with the figure for 1962. In studying these statistics we find that there were 37 deaths from Bronchitis, a very much reduced number compared with the previous year. I welcome any reduction in the incidence of this disease, and the campaign for getting rid of air pollution cannot be intensified enough for me. We are adopting smoke controlled areas in our district, and I hope that this will be pursued relentlessly until we are breathing fresh air and not a mixture of irritating solids and harmful gases. We are entitled to the purest air to breathe that we can get, and any means that fouls this air should be eradicated without delay.

There were 28 deaths due to violence during the year, still a reduction compared with the figures for 1962. There were 7 Road Accidents, involving motor vehicles, 5 cases of suicide, and 16 "other" accidents. Of these, 11 were due to falls, or complications as a result of the fall, and 2 were due to asphyxia whilst in Epileptic Fits, and 1 drowning. There were 2 deaths on the highway, but they did not involve motor vehicles. Seven of these deaths were in-patients in the large Mental Hospital in the district.

When considering these accident statistics one inevitably thinks of measures which might be taken to reduce the number of such deaths. We have in the Wortley Rural District a very active Road Safety Committee, and they do excellent work, and their propaganda in schools, amongst the old people and in other organisations is very valuable. Home Safety, on the other hand, is left to the field-workers in the Health Department, and they do their best to teach this subject in Clinics and in schools, and by the silent, but none the less informative, means of poster and other visual aid media. I am sorry not to be able to report the formation of Home Safety Committees within the district. I am sure that such Committees, if operating, would have much to contribute to the welfare of the district. Home accidents are still increasing; they still account for many many deaths each year, and it is impossible to assess the amount of injury and suffering caused and which is never recorded. If anyone were interested enough to go into the question of forming a Home Safety Committee I and my staff will be delighted to help and, needless to say, we would be very grateful. The West Riding County Council Public Health Department have exhibitions which are available for any Show or special function. These exhibitions are kept up-to-date, and they are well worth having from time to time. They are available for anyone, with the usual reasonable notice of when they would be required.

Infectious Diseases showed a sharp increase during 1963, a total of 937 being notified. There was an increase in the incidence of Scarlet Fever, and Measles accounted for 780 notifications. There were 64 cases of Whooping Cough compared with 2 in the previous year. There was an increase in the diseases of Dysentery and Food Poisoning group, 18 cases of Food Poisoning being notified and 16 cases of Dysentery. The incidence of Pneumonia remained low, and there was a complete absence of Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fever and Poliomyelitis.

The Sanitary Circumstances of the district are reported upon fully by Mr. Vickers, and his report is included, complete, in this document. Water supplies have been satisfactory, both qualitatively and quantitatively. There are in the district a total of 15,277 houses, and of these 14,951 are supplied with water from a public supply; 295 receive private and piped supplies. The remaining 31 are dwellings in isolated parts of the district, whose water supply depends on nearby springs or troughs. Naturally enough these latter supplies are always suspect, but the residents know the circumstances and have been advised from time to time by the Public Health Inspectors on the necessary precautions in safeguarding the supply. There have been difficulties during the year with the Wharnccliffe Estates supply. There has been mining subsidence, which upset the distribution pipes, and fractures of the mains are common features with consequent disruption in supply. Other than this quantitative complaint, and the occasional unreliability both quantitatively and qualitatively of the

outlying spring and trough supplies, the district has been very well served. Small improvements have been made to agricultural holdings, particularly in the Bradfield area, in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. During the year a scheme was put into operation to provide public piped supplies to High Bradfield and the scheme is due for completion early in 1964.

On looking at the table of Water Analysis one is at once aware of the large number of bacteriologically unsatisfactory samples from the Wharncliffe Estates supply. This supply has been worrying us for some time because of the inconsistency of the bacteriological picture. The water is filtered and chlorinated before distribution, but I and my staff have found that it was necessary at frequent regular intervals to visit the Works to be sure that everything was working smoothly. Most of the unsatisfactory samples indicated in the table were taken, in fact, from the open reservoir and its feeders, and were taken as controls against samples after the water had been treated. This explains the relatively high incidence of unsatisfactory water samples.

In all there was a total of 217 samples taken during the year, 200 of them from the public supplies and 17 from private supplies. Of these, 120 samples from the public supply were satisfactory bacteriologically and 80 were unsatisfactory. Of the private supplies 7 were satisfactory and 10 unsatisfactory. In the latter instance special visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors, and advice given to those who were receiving the supply. There was one sample taken for chemical analysis during the year from a public supply, and this was found to be satisfactory.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal remain very satisfactory. Of the 15,277 houses in the district 14,143 are connected to main sewers, 908 have provided themselves with private drainage, and 226 have drainage which is placed in the category "Unsatisfactory". Much of the unsatisfactory sewerage and sewage disposal consists of cesspools or private privies. During 1963 the improved sewerage system and reconstructed Sewage Disposal Works at Pilley were completed, by which we have been able to get over a problem which was beginning to be worrying to some extent. There has been an improvement carried out in the sewers in Creswick Lane and School Lane, Grenoside, where in both cases the sewer became overloaded during storm. This improvement has been very welcome by the residents in the neighbourhood. A small sewer extension was completed at Owler Gate, Wharncliffe Side. Towards the end of the year arrangements for the enlargement of the Wharncliffe Side Sewage Disposal Works were well advanced, but unfortunately no site works had commenced at the year end. Sewage Disposal Works at Bradfield and Howbrook are necessary, and one feels that something might be done about the Sewage Disposal Plant established for part of the village of Dungworth, but not yet available for the whole of the village.

At the end of 1962 there were 4 Total Smoke Control Areas in operations in the district. During 1963 there was a delay in obtaining the necessary approval for putting into operation other Control Areas, but 2 further Smoke Control Areas have been approved and will be in operation in 1964; they are, one at Wharnccliffe Side, involving 177 acres and 338 premises, and one at Worrall, involving 141 acres and 368 premises. There is another area we are hoping to have improved in the near future, and it may be in operation before the end of 1964.

There were three cases of Brucellosis infected milk notified during the year. Towards the end of December I received from the Laboratory a report on samples of milk taken from three farms within the district, one in Oughtibridge (24 cows), one in Bradfield (16 cows) and one in Holdsworth (15 cows).

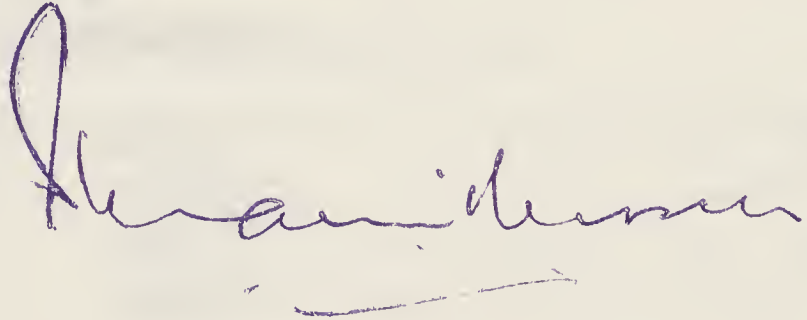
We immediately issued a formal notice under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, prohibiting the sale of this milk for human consumption until further notice. The farms were visited, and at our suggestion the respective farmers called in their private Veterinary Surgeons, who took a sample of milk from each cow. We were thus able to decide the infected or suspected cows in the herd and isolate them completely, thus releasing the non-infected cattle. After careful Laboratory tests the animals, which were responsible for producing the organism, were finally isolated, and they were removed from the herd and slaughtered.

The farmers concerned were most co-operative, and extremely anxious that everything should be done to effect as speedily as possible the eradication of the infection from their herd. I am grateful also to the Veterinary Surgeon and the Public Health Laboratory in Sheffield for the kind help and advice I received to deal with the situation.

I would like to put on record here, once again, my grateful thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their kind support throughout the year. To Mr. Kelly, the Clerk of the Council, I wish to offer my thanks for his general advice on many occasions and his personal kindness to me. I also wish to acknowledge with thanks the generous co-operation I have had from his staff and the staff of the Council generally. I would like to record my particular thanks to Mr. Vickers and his staff in the Public Health Department for their devoted service to the Department, and for their personal help to me. Mr. Vickers has been a loyal colleague and the Department reflects his outstanding ability as a Sanitary Scientist and Environmental Hygienist.

In conclusion I would like to tender my grateful thanks to my colleague. Dr. F. C. Armstrong, for his support, his loyalty, and his kind and very valuable help to me.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. A. Anderson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed text "Your obedient Servant,".

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Wortley Rural District covers an area of 48,698 acres. The district is divided into four parishes - Ecclesfield, Bradfield, Wortley and Tankersley. The approximate acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows :-

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Acreage.</u>	<u>No. of Houses.</u>
Ecclesfield 	6,282 	10,724
Bradfield 	35,133 	3,722
Tankersley 	2,302 	629
Wortley 	4,981 	202
 Total 	 <u>48,698</u>	 <u>15,277</u>

The Rateable Value of the district is £1,584,489 at 1st April, 1963, while the product of a penny rate is estimated at £6,570 as at 1st April, 1963.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at 50,390. This is an increase of 340 compared with the 1962 figure. The total, of course, includes the population of patients and staff in the Middlewood Mental Hospital, and staff at the Wharnccliffe Hospital, which is estimated at 2,187. The nett population of the district would thus be 48,203.

BIRTHS.

There were 832 live births registered in the district during 1963. Of these 431 were males and 401 females. The number is 29 more than the figure for 1962. There were 27 illegitimate births, 10 males and 17 females.

During the year there were 6 still-births, 1 male and 5 females. This was 7 less than in 1962.

DEATHS.

During 1963, 607 deaths, 299 males and 308 females, were attributed to the district, 5 less than for the year 1962.

I set out below tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the Country. These show how the district compares with the Country generally.

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.

Year	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Wortley R.D.
LIVE BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 of the Population)			
1963	18.2	18.2	16.5
1962	18.0	17.8	16.0
1961	17.4	17.2	15.3
1960	17.1	16.9	15.9
1959	16.5	16.5	14.2
DEATHS (Crude Death Rate) (Rates per 1,000 of the Population).			
1963	12.2	12.0	12.0
1962	11.9	12.0	12.2
1961	12.0	12.1	11.5
1960	11.5	11.5	11.0
1959	11.6	11.6	10.3
STILL BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-births)			
1963	17.3	18.7	7.2
1962	18.1	18.5	15.9
1961	18.7	20.2	23.3
1960	19.7	22.4	15.3
1959	20.7	20.4	20.1

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

<u>INFECTIVE DISEASES.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Syphilitic Disease..	1	-	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	2	1	3
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases.	1	1	2
<u>CANCER.</u>			
Stomach.	6	6	12
Lung-Bronchus.	13	4	17
Breast.	-	13	13
Uterus.	-	4	4
Other Sites, including Leukaemia.	31	20	51
<u>DIABETES.</u>	1	2	3
<u>VASCULAR DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.</u>	35	45	80
<u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Coronary Diseases.	55	31	86
Hypertension with Heart Disease.	13	12	25
Other Heart Diseases.	49	57	106
Other Circulatory Diseases.	14	26	40
<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Pneumonia.	6	13	19
Bronchitis.	24	13	37
Other Respiratory Diseases.	10	2	12
<u>DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</u>			
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.	2	1	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.	-	1	1
<u>GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.</u>			
Nephritis and Nephrosis.	2	-	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate.	2	-	2
<u>INFANT DEATHS.</u>			
Congenital Malformations.	1	4	5
<u>MATERNAL DEATHS.</u>			
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.	-	1	1
<u>VIOLENCE.</u>			
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	5	2	7
Suicide.	2	3	5
All other Accidents.	6	10	16
<u>OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.</u>	18	36	54
TOTAL:	<u>299</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>607</u>

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Under 1 year	11	12	15	12	11
1 to 2 years	1	1	1	-	3
2 to 5 years	2	2	2	2	4
5 to 15 years	2	2	-	2	2
15 to 25 years	1	2	9	2	5
25 to 45 years	26	25	19	30	23
45 to 65 years	125	131	143	148	152
65 years and over	329	360	382	416	407
TOTALS	<u>497</u>	<u>535</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>607</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 11 Infant Deaths during 1963 (4 males and 7 females), equivalent to a rate of 13.2 per 1,000 related Live Births.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR.

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>	<u>West Riding Administrative County</u>	<u>Wortley R.D.</u>
1963	20.9	23.0	13.2
1962	21.4	23.3	14.9
1961	21.4	24.6	19.9
1960	21.7	22.5	15.5
1959	22.0	24.0	16.1

TABLE SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CAUSE

OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Inhalation of Vomitus.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Prematurity.	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Bronchopneumonia.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Respiratory distress syndrome of the new-born	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital deformities of the brain.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hypoplastic Lungs.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Anoxia.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Anencephaly.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Meningomyelocele and Hydrocephalus.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cardiac Respiratory failure.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL.	9	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	11
1962	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	12
1961	9	1	-	-	10	2	1	1	1	15
1960	7	-	-	-	7	3	-	1	1	12
1959	7	-	2	-	9	-	1	1	-	11
1958	10	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	1	14

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION
OF INFANTILE DISEASES.

District.	No. of Deaths.
Wortley	1
Worrall	1
Chapelton	2
Thorpe Hesley	1
Oughtibridge	1
High Green	2
Colley Estate	1
Stannington	2
	<u>11.</u>

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was one maternal death recorded during the year.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The principal causes of death in the Epidemic (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years are given in the following table:

DISEASE	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	1	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	3	2	-	-	1
Influenza	5	1	19	4	-

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held on 34 occasions and in 44 cases the cause of death was certified after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946/57.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births	
Number	832
Rate per 1,000 population	16.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	3.2
Stillbirths	
Number	6
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	7.2
Total Live and Still Births	838
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	11
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	13.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	12.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	37.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	10.8
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	10.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	17.9
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	1.19

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

During the year 937 cases of Infectious Disease were notified.
The following tables are self-explanatory.

DISEASE.	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Corrected Figures 1963.
Scarlet Fever	64	29	18	30	46	46
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia	13	10	27	9	9	9
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	2	-	-
Dysentery	5	6	7	6	16	16
Erysipelas	8	7	6	4	4	4
Measles	882	100	828	92	780	780
Whooping Cough	19	57	7	2	64	64
Paratyphoid (Paralytic)	2	1	1	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	3	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	9	3	5	1	18	18
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	1	-	-	-	-

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS

DISEASES.

(After correction of Notification)

DISEASE.	England and Wales	West Riding Admin. Cty.	Wortley R.D.
Scarlet Fever	0.37	0.45	0.91
Diphtheria	0.00	-	-
Dysentery	0.67	0.32	0.31
Pneumonia	0.30	0.39	0.17
Measles	12.78	11.72	15.40
Whooping Cough	0.74	0.55	1.2
Erysipelas	0.04	0.05	0.07
Poliomyelitis &) Paralytic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Polioencephalitis) Non- Paralytic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.02	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.01	0.02	0.00

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
BY AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE.	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 2 yrs.	2 - 3 yrs.	3 - 4 yrs.	4 - 5 yrs.	5 - 10 yrs.	10 - 15 yrs.	15 - 25 yrs.	25 - 35 yrs.	35 - 45 yrs.	45 - 65 yrs.	65 yrs. & over.	Age unknown	Totals	After Correction
Measles	27	83	104	112	100	324	19	5	1	-	-	-	5	780	780
Scarlet Fever	-	-	3	1	6	29	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	46
Whooping Cough	8	6	6	7	7	24	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	64	64
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	-	9	9
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	16	16
Food Poisoning	-	2	-	2	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	18	18
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	4
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) (Non-Para.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	35	91	113	122	116	386	31	9	2	5	6	5	16	937	937

RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

DISTRICT.	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis	TOTAL
ECCLESFIELD PARISH:											
Ecclesfield	48	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	62
Chapelton	175	3	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	186
High Green	145	5	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174
Thorpe Hesley	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Grenoside & Foxhill Estate	119	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Colley	191	13	25	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	233
TANKERSLEY PARISH:											
Tankersley	37	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	41
Birdwell	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
WORTLEY PARISH:											
Wortley	19	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	27
BRADFELD PARISH:											
Worrall	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Oughtibridge	1	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	19
Dungworth	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stannington	9	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
Loxley	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Storrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holdworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharnccliffe Side & Brightholmlee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlewood and Wharnccliffe Hospitals	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Little Matlock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradfield & Hollow Meadows	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
TOTALS	780	46	64	9	17	18	4	-	-	-	938

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year there were 46 cases notified, 16 more than in 1962. They occurred 22 in the first quarter, 10 in the second, 4 in the third and 10 in the fourth. The areas from which the notifications were received were Colley Estate 13, High Green 5, Chapeltown 3, Ecclesfield 10, Grenoside 3, Tankersley 1, Stannington 4, Worrall 2. The Attack Rate for the district, 0.91, compares unfavourably with that for England and Wales at 0.37 and the West Riding Administrative County at 0.45. There were 7 cases notified under the age of 10, 6 in the age group 10 to 15 years, and 1 over the age of 15. Only one case was admitted to hospital for treatment and isolation because of inefficient facilities for doing this at home. So far as I am informed there were no unfortunate sequelae reported, and I understand the disease was relatively mild and recovery was complete.

DIPHTHERIA.

Once more we have had no cases within the Wortley Rural District during the year. We are hoping that this is going to be a continuing feature, and that it will not induce too complacent an attitude towards this disease and permit an indifference on the part of parents and guardians to the need for protective immunisation for the children. It is also necessary that these same good people should remember to make sure that the children receive their booster doses at the proper time. Family doctors or someone at the Clinic would be only too glad to advise about this.

Immunisation against Diphtheria is still offered by my staff at the Clinics and by the family doctor. In the case of very young children it can be administered either as a single antigen or it can be combined with Whooping Cough and Tetanus. During 1963 there was a slight falling off in the numbers of children who received immunisation; 661 received primary immunisation, 37 less than in 1962. Of these 635 were children in the 0 - 5 years age group, and 26 were in the over 5 years age group. There were, in all, 504 who received a reinforcing dose of the protective antigen at the age of 5 years, and this is more than double those who received treatment in 1962. I am glad that there has been a demand for the reinforcing dose to this extent, because I commented in last year's report that I hoped that the falling off would not continue into 1963.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 64 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year, compared with 2 in the previous year. This is the highest number notified since 1957, when there were 91. This would indicate that the small epidemic was reaching its peak towards the end of the year,

and undoubtedly was continuing into 1964. Cases were notified from :-

Colley Estate	...	...	25.
High Green	...	...	24.
Chapeltown	...	...	7.
Thorpe Hesley	...	...	4.
Grenoside	...	...	3.
Ecclesfield	...	...	1.

The cases were notified 1 in the first quarter, 5 in the second quarter, 14 in the third quarter and 44 in the fourth quarter.

When we receive a notification we immediately cross-check with the child's records for any history of immunisation against the disease. The results this year were rather interesting, in that 8 children had already been immunised. It is very difficult to explain the reason for this. In all probability it was due to the infection following along fairly quickly after the immunisation and before immunity had been established.

Protection against Whooping Cough is still available by immunisation either at Clinics or from the family doctor. The prophylactic material is kept in stock in the refrigerator at the Divisional Health Office, and is available either as a single antigen, requiring three injections of 1 c.c., or it is available combined with Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. During the year 633 children were immunised compared with a figure of 596 for 1962. The Attack Rate for Whooping Cough was 1.2 compared with 0.74 for England and Wales and 0.55 for the West Riding Administrative County.

MEASLES.

It would appear that the trends I referred to in my report of 1962 still remain consistent. 1962 was a relatively light year for this disease, and in 1963 we have the rise of the curve to a total of 780. You will remember that in last year's report I mentioned that the disease appeared towards the end of 1962, and that in all probability it would mean a high incidence in the early part of 1963. This is precisely what happened, as 399 cases were notified in the first quarter, 175 in the second quarter, and 103 each in the third and fourth quarters. The Attack Rate for the district was 15.4, which compares unfavourably with that for England and Wales at 12.78 and the West Riding Administrative County at 11.72. Of the children notified 750 were under the age of 10 years, 427 of them being under the age of 5 years. It is expected that in the very near future we will be able to offer immunisation against this disease in the same way as we offer it against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria. A Vaccine has been prepared, both a live vaccine and a killed virus vaccine,

and the field trials have been held and results are awaited. My information is that the trials have been satisfactory enough to think in terms of releasing the vaccine for general use, probably within the next twelve months.

POLIOMYELITIS.

For the second year in succession we have had no cases of Poliomyelitis. This is a very satisfactory situation, and we may hope that this immunity from the disease is maintained. Like most of those diseases that are coming under control, the one danger is that there will be a slackening off in the demand for immunisation. Most of the immunisation against this disease is now carried out with the Sabin vaccine, which is given by the mouth and which obviates the need to use needles and syringes.

Below is a table of statistics indicating the number of Poliomyelitis vaccinations performed in the Division during the year. I find it is well nigh impossible to break these numbers down to each respective County District, as there is so much overlapping at the various Clinics and Schools where immunisation sessions are conducted.

PRIMARY IMMUNISATION.

<u>Age Group.</u>	Number of persons who have received:-	
	Salk Vaccine	Oral Vaccine
	Two injections	Three doses
Children born in 1963	1	200
Children born in 1962	3	726
Children born in 1961	39	121
Children and young persons born in the years 1943 - 1960	102	175
Young persons born in the years 1933 - 1942	29	22
Others	164	88
Totals:	338	1,332

REINFORCING DOSES.

Number of persons given third injection of Salk Vaccine	...	99
Number of persons given fourth injection of Salk Vaccine	...	8
Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of Oral Vaccine		
after (1) 2 Salk Doses	...	187
(2) 3 Salk Doses	...	54

SMALLPOX.

There was not the need to make any extraordinary arrangements to deal with a threatened outbreak of Smallpox during 1963, as there was in the previous year. It was only necessary for us to inform all those who sought information as to the best way of protecting themselves in case of any further trouble.

Primary vaccination is not now offered to children within the first few weeks of life, but it is offered when the child is approximately 18 months old. This has been approved by the Ministry, and is the accepted policy of the Local Health Authority. Vaccination can be carried out by the family doctor or at the Clinic, and all that is required is enough notice to allow us to obtain the lymph from the nearest Public Health Laboratory. During the year a total of 239 persons received primary vaccination, compared with 2,007 in 1962. There were 13 cases under the age of one year, 68 between the ages of 1 and 2 years, 20 between the ages of 2 and 4 years, and 133 over the age of 5. In addition 96 were revaccinated. These figures are considerably less than the number vaccinated in 1962, but you will remember it was that year of the Smallpox scare, when "near panic" conditions existed and there was great demand for this protection.

INFECTIONS OF THE GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT.

This group of diseases includes such things as Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fever, Dysentery, Food Poisoning, etc. During the year we had an increase in a number of those infections in that we had 16 cases of Dysentery and 18 cases of Food Poisoning. We had no Typhoid Fever or Paratyphoid Fever notified.

DYSENTERY.

There were 16 cases of Dysentery notified, 8 from the Parish of Wortley, 5 from Wharnccliffe and Middlewood Hospitals, 2 from Ecclesfield and 1 from Tankersley. The small epidemic in Wortley was brought to my notice in July, when the Head Teacher in school reported that a number of children had been absent because of some gastro-intestinal complaint. On making enquiries at a few of the

homes I found that the picture looked to be one of a minor outbreak of Dysentery. I got in touch with the General Practitioners, and they informed me of one or two instances where they were suspicious of this infection, and I made a point of having specimens taken from selected groups of patients. The specimens turned out to be Positive Sh. Sonnei. I was unable to find the exact source of this infection, but it might have been imported to the village by one family who had been on holiday on the West Coast, where there had been similar symptoms in a boarding house and which one of the children contracted. He had more or less recovered before his return home. I was never able to get to the bottom of it. However, the sharp outbreak soon cleared up.

FOOD POISONING.

There were, in all, 18 cases of Food Poisoning, all in the Oughtibridge district. This was a small localized outbreak confined to Oughtibridge, Worrall and Wharncliffe Side. I issued a report at the time to the County Medical Officer.

On Wednesday, 17th July, I received parts 1 and 2 notifications from Lodge Moor Hospital in Sheffield, that a case from Oughtibridge had been admitted suffering from Diarrhoea, later diagnosed Enteritis. Late 18th July I was informed from the Laboratory that the specimens from this patient had proved positive to Salmonella Typhimurium. I 'phoned the local General Practitioner about the case. He informed me that he had intended to contact me, as there had been quite a number of cases of unexplained Diarrhoea in the village during the past 14 days. I asked for names and addresses of some cases so that they could be visited.

19th July - the Public Health Inspector visited five families, explaining the reason for the visit and asking for their help. He left specimen jars for every member of each family, which specimens were subsequently collected the following day (Saturday) and taken to the Laboratory.

Monday, 22nd July - Laboratory message to say that a child had been admitted to Lodge Moor on the 16th July, 1963, as a possible case of Dysentery. Specimens were positive to Salmonella Typhimurium. On contacting the General Practitioner I learned that the case had been admitted to a general hospital late on the night of 22nd.

I telephoned all General Practitioners practising within Oughtibridge, Wharncliffe Side and Worrall, asking for information about all cases of Diarrhoea within the last four weeks, and that I would arrange for the lists of names to be collected. Three cases reported from one Doctor all subsequently proved negative, and two cases from another similarly proved negative. No other cases

occurred within the practises of the remaining Doctors, and there were no subsequent cases within the village.

The Laboratory reported on Tuesday, 23rd July, that all the families except one were positive to *Salmonella Typhimurium*. The family which was negative contained an adult male who was employed in a food producing factory. Although bacteriologically he was negative, his symptoms, in my opinion, were positive, and I discouraged return to work until I was satisfied. Subsequent specimens proved positive and he remained at home until three successive negative specimens were obtained.

Extensive and exhaustive enquiries were made in the homes of the positive cases, but no food common to all was found. The food was supplied from two Greengrocers within the village, and meat from two Butchers premises within the village. Meat was obtained from the Abattoir in Sheffield direct in one case, and in other cases from a private Butcher and the Co-operative. All employees in every food vending shop in the village were visited and asked to co-operate, and each produced specimens for Laboratory examination. Everyone was very happy to help, but we did not get far because all specimens were negative. Similarly, with the co-operation of the Sheffield Public Health Department, specimens were taken from the Abattoir in the city (source of meat supplies to the village), and they all proved negative as well.

One or two interesting points :-

(1) The original notification was accompanied by one from an adult male in Elsecar. Only one case was reported from Elsecar, and after careful investigations in Hoyland and in Wentworth, where the man worked, we could trace no source at all, nor were there any other cases.

(2) The organism from the Oughtibridge specimens was referred to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, London, and the type belonged to phage type 12a. (At the same time the Elsecar specimen produced *Typhimurium*, phage type 1A.) This was interesting for this part of the district, and was in no way related to the recent type found in Chesterfield and in the City of Sheffield. I believe it appeared in Cardiff about three years ago, and I am informed there were a very few cases in Liverpool in 1962. In Cardiff the final opinion was that pig products were responsible for it, and it was probably imported with feeding stuffs.

(3) Dr. H. Bevan-Jones, of the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, visited the district during the investigations and, in company with the Director of the Public Health Laboratory in Sheffield and one of my staff, visited a selected group of homes to try and

obtain further information. They obtained no more information than we had already had in our questionnaire. They agreed a further line of action, suggesting obtaining specimens from various people, and this was done immediately but results were negative.

(4) An interesting sequel in one or two cases was observed when patients developed an Acute Arthritis, principally the knees and the ankles. There were three such cases, including the person employed in the food production establishment. At the same time General Practitioners reported that they had met one or two cases of "Rheumatic Arthritis" in youngish people, and as a result of our discussions together about this Food Poisoning they enquired and found that each case gave a history of diarrhoea on one day approximately 14 to 18 days previously.

There have been two cases of acute diarrhoea reported, specimens proving negative to any of the Salmonella group, and each case subsequently developed arthritic pains. Specimens were studied at the Laboratory with a view to isolating some virus which might be of interest. Dr. Bevan-Jones from Colindale was interested in this aspect, and mentioned that this was a possible sequel with certain virus infections.

The outbreak disappeared as quickly as it began. In fact, it had passed its peak before I knew anything about it, and certainly by the time our investigations were completed all cases had recovered and produced negative stools.

Conclusion.

There is a small circumscribed outbreak of Food Poisoning caused by Salmonella Typhimurium, phage type 12a, which unfortunately came to the notice of this department too late to do any real work in connection with finding the source of the infection. The Sheffield Public Health Laboratory have had no more specimens producing this organism since, and had none before the cases at Oughtibridge. All the General Practitioners co-operated very well and were very helpful. I did mention to them that I would like early notification of any more diarrhoea in the near future, or at any time.

In all there were 7 positive cases of Food Poisoning and 12 carriers, which came to our notice. I feel sure there must have been more cases which were not reported.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 23 cases of Tuberculosis were notified, an increase of 6 compared with 1962. Of these, one was a case notified from Middlewood Hospital and one from Grenoside Hospital for Mentally

Subnormal Patients. There was a nett total of 21 district cases. Of these 21 were Pulmonary and 2 Non-Pulmonary. In addition 12 cases were imported as transfers into the district, 9 from Sheffield, 1 from Rotherham and 2 from Doncaster. In the same period 50 cases were discharged from our register, of which 34 were cured. There were 8 exported cases from our district to other areas, and there were 8 deaths.

We have on my staff in the Division a Health Visitor who has a long experience in the environmental investigation of these cases. When a case is notified this Health Visitor visits the home and devotes a great deal of time trying to get at the source of the infection. All contacts are encouraged to attend for X-ray and, if need be, for a check-up by the Chest Physician at the nearest Chest Clinic. I find that the members of the public are beginning to be much more co-operative than they used to be so far as this condition is concerned, and are only too glad to help and submit to all examinations and tests. This changing attitude is welcome, and it does give us a chance to explore every avenue of the probable source of infection.

We have Chest Clinics in Sheffield and Barnsley where we have a Consultant Chest Physician always available to advise us, as well as look after the patient. The Health Visitor attends at these Clinics at the same time as the patient, and this means that there is a very close liaison between the hospital and the environmental fields; and by keeping in contact with the General Practitioner as well, means that there is a close liaison amongst all three services. The Local Health Authority, who are responsible for the care and after-care, provide in case of need such things as bedding and other nursing requisites. If the Consultant Chest Physician recommends it, extra nourishment in the form of milk is provided at the rate of two pints per day, free of charge. During 1963 three patients were in receipt of such extras.

I have mentioned in previous reports how grateful I am to your Council for your consideration of any recommendation by me for the rehousing of families of tubercular patients, thus giving the infected person the available space to have separate sleeping accommodation. In fact you have, as a Committee, been always willing to consider any recommendation in respect of any illness which, in my opinion, could be benefited by better housing conditions. During the year 10 families were suitably rehoused.

With Tuberculosis early detection of the disease, which leads to early treatment, is of fundamental importance. It means, therefore, that anyone who has suspicious symptoms should report to their family doctor at once, and they should be submitted to complete investigation. It is also important that a child who is tuberculin tested preparatory

to the B.C.G. Vaccination survey, and is found to be positive, should be thoroughly investigated, not only to eliminate any source of infection that the child might have, but to search for the source of the infection. Those children who register a negative result to such tuberculin testing should have the benefit of B.C.G. vaccination. The child who was positive should be supervised for the next few succeeding years, the number of years depending upon the severity of the reaction to the tuberculin test.

The Tuberculosis picture shows a steady decline in the numbers of notified cases over the last ten years, and it is expected that this decline will continue. Drug therapy has meant a lot in the treatment of the disease, but there is always the danger of the germ becoming resistant to the drug, and that might be, to say the least, a troublesome feature. Another problem that worries us is that the disease is being imported from outside the country, and it has been argued by many that immigrants should be submitted to a rigorous check-up to see that they do not, in fact, import the disease unwittingly to the country. There is a lot to be said for this policy.

The mortality from Tuberculosis has also changed quite considerably and has declined, and it is very much more marked in the younger people than in the elderly. It would appear that this dread disease is now coming under control. I should think that with the active co-operation of contacts of the disease, and close searching for probable sources of infection when cases are notified, the incidence will further diminish.

CASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	14	5	-	2	-	-	-	-

AREA OF DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

				Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
<u>PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD:</u>							
Ecclesfield	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
High Green	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Chapelton	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Grenoside	...	...	...	3	1	—	—
Thorpe Hesley	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Colley Estate	...	...	...	6	2	—	2
Foxhill Estate	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
<u>PARISH OF WORTLEY:</u>							
Wortley	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
<u>PARISH OF BRADFELD:</u>							
Bradfield	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Oughtibridge	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
Stannington and Hollow Meadows				—	—	—	—
Worrall	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
Loxley	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Wharncliffe Side	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Wadsley	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
<u>PARISH OF TANKERSLEY:</u>							
Tankersley	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Birdwell	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL				14	5	—	2

Notifications of Tuberculosis received from larger Hospitals and Institutions in the District - usual place of residence not in Wortley Rural District.

<u>Age.</u>	<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 25 years	—	—	—	—
25 - 45 years	2	—	—	—
45 - 65 years	—	—	—	—
Over 65 years	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	—	—	—

During the year 11 cases were admitted to Sanatoria and 5 cases were discharged. At the end of the year there were 385 Pulmonary cases and 77 Non-Pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Register. During the same period 50 cases were removed from the register, 34 cured, 8 died and 8 were transferred to other areas.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

Routine B.C.G. Vaccination has been carried out for a number of years now, but up until recently the children concerned were in the 13/14 age group. Last year we changed our policy somewhat, so that we will now have this vaccination carried out during the child's first medical examination, when he or she enters the Grammar or Secondary Modern School. This meant that in 1963 the numbers vaccinated were very much more than in previous years, since we had to cover the age groups from 11 to 14. The details of the vaccinations carried out were as follows:-

School.	No. Tested.	No. Positive	No. Negative	No. Vaccinated
High Green Sec. Modern	180	44	129	129 (7 absent).
Yew Lane Sec. Modern	231	20	200	200 (11 absent).
Colley Sec. Modern	206	30	158	158 (18 absent).
Bradfield Sec. Modern	214	57	146	146 (11 absent).
Ecclesfield Grammar	251	46	200	200 (5 absent).
TOTALS	1,082	197	833	833 (52 absent).

All cases who indicated a positive reaction, no matter how slight, were checked up by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor, and were subject to survey by the family doctor, and in some cases the Chest Physician and by X-ray. In all cases no evidence of active disease was found, and the cases were still kept under surveillance.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The Chiropody Service is increasing in the service it gives to the district, and during the year another Clinic was opened at Warren. This service, which is for the elderly, of pensionable age, handicapped persons and expectant mothers, is still proving to be a most valuable factor in the general well-being of the public. Needless to say, the group who receive the most benefit are the aged, and one often wonders, when looking at the figures, just exactly what these people did before such a scheme came into operation.

We are fortunate in having the qualified Chiropodists available in the district to do the work, for I understand that the service sometimes breaks down in other parts of the country because of the shortage of Chiropodists. There is no waiting list, and as soon as the family doctor recommends that treatment is required appointments are made for the first treatment within a matter of a few days. Employed in the district were five Chiropodists who treated, in all, 494 patients in the Direct Service Clinics, and this involved 2,192 treatments. Of the total number treated 492 persons were Old Age Pensioners and 2 were partially handicapped. The number of patients who received treatment in their own home was 145, 144 Pensioners and one handicapped person. The number of treatments involved was 549.

I append below a table showing a breakdown of these figures as applied to the various districts in the Wortley area.

ADDRESS OF CLINIC	COUNTY CLINIC			DOMICILIARY	
	Sess- ions	Pati- ents	Treat- ments	Pati- ents	Treat- ments
Grenoside	31	45	256	31	112
Oughtibridge	22	36	184		
Colley Estate	71	147	682	60	243
Chapelton & District (at Chiropodist's own Surgery)		74	330		
Stannington	48	79	404	17	59
Tankersley	33	76	257	33	129
Warren	10	37	79	4	6
TOTAL	215	494	2192	145	549
High Green Voluntary Associa- tion at Chiropodist's own Surgery		164	744	13	53
Loxley and Worrall Special Arrangement		48	255		
GRAND TOTAL	215	706	3191	158	602

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the year Health Education was still limited to some extent because the temporary shortage of both Medical and Nursing Staff experienced in 1962 continued into 1963. The Health Visiting Staff and the Midwives continued their group discussions at Clinics and at Mothercraft Classes. Group discussions were held on one or two occasions amongst children at school, and they are held as a regular feature of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

We have now available up-to-date visual aid material, as well as films, filmstrip, and both Filmstrip Projector and Sound Film Projector. There is no difficulty in obtaining all the necessary requirements from the County, and regular supplies of hand-outs are received and distributed.

It is very difficult to get groups of people together to discuss the subject of Health Education. One finds that in the absence of any crisis it is difficult to instil interest. Immediately we have an outbreak of infectious disease, or when there is a heated demand for immunisation against any disease, then the public and the Press are terribly interested in Health Education. I have found that one of the important parts of our work here must be to equip ourselves and be available at a moment's notice to deal with any demand from the public for advice about the various problems that could arise and cause acute temporary concern.

During 1963 the emphasis again was on the problem of "Smoking and Lung Cancer". We tried to intensify this, and in the early part of the year the Headmaster of one of the Senior Schools asked particularly for a film which he thought might be shown to his pupils at that particular time, probably as a complementary effort to a teaching lesson in the school. We obtained the film they asked for, and I understand that it was a very effective means of getting over the subject.

At the end of the year we had an intensified campaign conducted by the Mobile Unit from the Central Council for Health Education. This Unit arrived complete with Projectors, Films, and actual pathological specimens of diseased tissues. In charge of the Unit were two highly trained and efficient lecturers, and they spent nearly a fortnight with us in the Division, concentrating on getting this business of "Smoking and Lung Cancer" over to the younger people. They visited schools and youth groups, including Scouts. Their campaign began in the Senior Modern School at High Green, and I was very grateful indeed to have the Chairman of the Council, Councillor E. Fox, J.P., in attendance at the first meeting, and I am grateful to him for his short speech in support of the campaign.

Mr. W. G. Carter, the head master, also spoke and I am grateful to him for his kind co-operation. The schools visited were High Green Senior Modern, Ecclesfield Grammar and Annexe in Ecclesfield Village, Colley Senior Modern, Yew Lane and Worrall, as well as the combined Scout group at Chapeltown and the combined Youth Group Organisation at Wharncliffe Side. It was interesting to hear the reactions to these talks, and I am bound to say that reports were received that some who had toyed with the idea of commencing this habit of smoking had at least postponed the commencement, and some who had already begun had decided to give up. I do not know what happened as time went on, but my information is, from my fieldworkers who visited the schools, that the visit of this Mobile Unit was worth while.

A lot of Health Education is done at Ante-Natal Clinics, particularly by the Midwives. Films are shown and lectures are given, and the expectant mothers appear interested and continue to attend regularly.

Last year I mentioned in my report that we would welcome any invitations to talk on health problems to any group, but this did not seem to encourage any active interest. We did get a request from one lady in the district to have an open meeting to deal with the problem of Home Safety. We went to a lot of trouble to organise the necessary visual aids, including Sound Film and Projector with the Projectionist. At the time of the meeting one person was in attendance, although about 12/15 arrived later and the meeting proceeded. I think the best way to deal with this problem is to arrange a group discussion where a panel of experts could be available to answer questions. I find that when such groups meet, involved discussions take place and much Health Education is taught. Any of my staff would be very pleased indeed to help with any such subject.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 AND AMENDMENT ACT, 1951.

There was no occasion to use the powers of the above Acts during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

All Wortley Rural District, excepting part of Oughtibridge, all Wharncliffe Side and Tankersley, comes within the catchment area of Middlewood Hospital. Those excepted portions come within the catchment area of Storthes Hall.

I am glad to report that the liaison between the hospitals and the community service remains good, and there are regular monthly discussions between the hospital staff and the Mental

Welfare Officers, when problems are dealt with at group discussion. There has been a lot of work done in the field of preventive care by the use of out-patient clinics, treatment clinics and day hospital attendances. Patients have been discharged from hospital and the Mental Welfare Officers have helped to support them in the community. In one or two instances patients have been able to remain in the community quite happily, and one is forced to reflect that a few years ago some of those patients would have required readmittance to hospital for further treatment.

Apart from the aged, no serious delays have occurred in the admission of patients. Unfortunately, there still remains a shortage of beds for the aged, the confused ambulant patients, who are unable to manage their own affairs. I find the hospitals extremely helpful in those cases, but this is an ever-growing problem and the hospitals are bound to find it difficult to accommodate all who seek admission.

The general policy in Mental Hospitals is that the acute case of mental illness should be admitted as soon as possible, given intensive treatment, and discharged home to the community without delay. This is progressive thinking in the care of mental patients, but it throws a tremendous burden of increased case load on the Mental Welfare Officers. We also find that the majority of those patients do well if they are seen regularly, and if they have confidence in the Mental Welfare Officers. It is essential that the treatment prescribed for them by the Hospital Consultant should be carried out meticulously, and the Mental Welfare Officers always look out for any neglect on the part of the patient to take medicaments.

Out-patient Clinics.

Out-patient Clinics are held at the City General Hospital on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at the Royal Infirmary and the Royal Hospital on Wednesday afternoon (both conducted by a Consultant Psychiatrist from Middlewood), and at the Middlewood Hospital on Thursday afternoon. Patients residing in that part of the district which comes within the catchment area of Storthes Hall attend the Out-patient Department at Barnsley Beckett Hospital on Monday and Wednesday afternoon.

The Yews Day Hospital.

This is a building in close proximity to Middlewood Hospital, which was taken over by the hospital, and is used as a centre to which patients can return for treatment and for occupational therapy. They come there, stay the day, and go

back home in the evening. It is a very useful set-up, as it keeps the patient in touch with the hospital, and also gives the Psychiatrist an opportunity to watch the progress of the rehabilitation of the patient. Behind all this, of course, is its main function, which is to relieve the pressure on beds in In-patient Hospitals. It also maintains the unity of the home, allowing the patient to remain in the family circle.

Mental Subnormality.

The Training Centre at High Green, for handicapped children, is of great value, and it removes much of the worry and responsibility from the parents, for part of the day at least. Those young people demand nearly 24 hours a day constant supervision, and the relief by attending the Training Centre means a lot to the environmental happiness.

The Care Unit at the Training Centre is now in much greater demand, and the number of children who could be admitted exceeds the accommodation available. We will have to think in terms of sharing the limited accommodation by dividing the time amongst the children, allowing children to have part-time at the Centre. Another alternative is to increase the size of the Care Unit accommodation, and this possibility is very real.

Cases of subnormality who are being looked after at home, and are not suitable for the Training Centre, are sometimes a problem to the parents, particularly as the parents advance in years and are unable to extend to the patient that loving care and attention which they have given in the past. Some measure of relief can be afforded in those instances by having the patient admitted for short-term care into one of the hospitals for the mentally subnormal. A period of four weeks sometimes relieves the tension, and in some cases helps the patient. Permanent care for those cases is difficult to provide, as accommodation is severely taxed at the moment.

The Care Unit at our Training Centre at High Green was opened on the 12th August, 1963, and in all it caters for seven patients from the whole of the Division. The Training Centre itself, besides providing some form of training for the patients, has an active social programme, and there are regular social evenings held in the premises. The patients attend those meetings with their parents and other relatives.

A modern and complete Centre kitchen was opened in August, 1963, which contains all the up-to-date cooking facilities. The standard of cooking is excellent and there are few, if any, complaints from the patients and staff.

The following are the statistics of the mentally subnormal cases we have in the Wortley Rural District.

Care and Guidance.

<u>Over 16 years:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
In full employment	10	6
Fully employed and/or supervised at home ...	7	12
Attending Training Centre	15	10
Refused Training Centre	2	4
Unemployable or Cot cases	-	2
<u>Under 16 years:</u>		
Attending Training Centre	11	14
Attending Training Centre Care Unit	1	1

Hospital.

There were 11 Male and 28 Female patients admitted to Middlewood Hospital during the year. There were 5 Male and 24 Female patients who requested After-care following discharge from hospital.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITALS.

Infectious Disease. Cases of Infectious Disease requiring treatment in Hospital are admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield. Tankersley is in the catchment area for the Kendray Hospital at Barnsley.

Maternity Cases. If hospitalisation is required in maternity cases it is provided at the Hallamshire Maternity Home, the City General Hospital, Sheffield, the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, and the St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.

General Hospitals. General Hospitals in Sheffield and Barnsley are those used by the people in the Wortley Rural District.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The Medical Research Laboratories at Wakefield and Sheffield are available to provide all the necessary investigations we may require in the epidemiological field. The respective Medical Directors are most willing to help and advise, and I am grateful to them for quite a fair amount of advice and help during the year.

MORTUARY.

The necessary accommodation, with facilities for Post-Mortem examinations, is available at the very modern and well equipped Mortuary in Salt Box Lane, Grenoside.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

As in previous years the Ambulance Service operated throughout the Division with great efficiency. No increase has been made in the number of vehicles operational, and six are still based on the main depot at Hoyland and two at the Penistone Fire Station.

During 1963 two vehicles have been replaced with the latest models incorporating a number of modern refinements such as side door loading, provision for the electrical heating of the premature baby cots when the vehicles are in motion, facilities for the attendant to gain entrance to the body of the ambulance from the driver's cab, to name but a few of these latest refinements. Economical use of vehicles is ensured with the radio tele-communication system, and the ability to direct an ambulance to an urgent case whilst operating in the vicinity, rather than turn out another vehicle, is now an accepted part of the efficiency of this service. There have been no alterations in the arrangements with other authorities, and liaison with other services operating in the Division has been maintained.

Towards the end of the year an opportunity was given to the ambulance personnel to take advantage of the B.C.G. scheme, and without exception all staff agreed and arrangements were made whereby one of my Medical Officers attended during the shift change-over and there was no disruption to the service.

CLINICS.

MOBILE CLINIC.

The Mobile Clinic visits Dungworth every alternate Friday morning, and provides a full Maternity and Child Welfare service. In the afternoon of the same day it visits Wharncliffe Side and

provides there the same service as at Dungworth. At this Clinic the Health Visitor is always in attendance, and on practically every visit the Medical Officer calls to deal with any clinical problem or immunisation problem that may have arisen. A full range of immunisation is provided - Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox.

The number of attendances at these Clinics during the year were as follows :-

Dungworth	...	...	...	187.
Wharncliffe Side	...	...	...	147.

These figures reflect an increased interest and acceptance of the service by the people in the district.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The one fixed Ante-Natal Clinic in the Wortley Rural District is held at the Wordsworth Avenue Clinic on Thursday afternoons. This is a full comprehensive service, at which a Medical Officer is always in attendance. Also present, of course, are the Midwives, and occasionally the Health Visitor.

During the Ante-Natal Clinic the Midwives take the opportunity of conducting Relaxation Classes, and occasionally group discussions.

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

As mentioned above, the Relaxation Classes are held at various Centres, a list of which is indicated below. The Health Visitors and Midwives join in providing a varied and interesting programme of talks, discussions and filmstrip lectures, dealing principally with the problems of the ante-natal period and the early problems of motherhood. We find that those classes are well attended, and I think they do a lot of good.

TODDLERS' CLINICS.

The Toddlers' Clinics, of which there are three in the Wortley District, are held at High Green, Chapeltown, and at the Wordsworth Avenue Clinic. This is a Clinic which is complementary to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, to which the young toddler, who may be just too old to attend the Baby Clinic, is brought by the mother for an annual check. We like to see these children at each birthday, or round about

the time of each birthday, and a birthday card, which includes an invitation, is sent each succeeding year. The child is brought and the Medical Officer carries out a "birthday examination". This is of extreme value, because at this very early age we can detect minor defects and can refer them to the family doctor for treatment and correction before the child attends school. Also it is useful because the child gets to know the Medical Officer and the Nurse, and is less liable to be anxious when the same people arrive to see the child in school at the commencement of school life.

EYE CLINICS.

The Clinics are held in the Wordsworth Avenue Clinic one half-day and occasionally one full day, on a Tuesday. There is no fixed day for this and the Clinic is arranged as the need arises. The Consultant Ophthalmologist is supplied with a list of children who require examination, and he attends personally and sees children referred to him by the School Medical Officers. During 1963 there were 548 attendances, of which 149 were new cases, and spectacles were provided in 248 instances.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

"The Clinic" has now become an accepted part of the young mother's social life. Everyone knows about "the Clinic", and we are glad that it has become so established. Here is a weekly meeting place for young mothers with their babies, where they can get advice about infant problems, not only dealing with the child's health, but with feeding, dressing, exercise, and even to problems of behaviour. The young mothers make it a social occasion when they can discuss with one another all their varied experiences in the upbringing of their children and, in short, it is a valuable Institution.

At the Clinic the mother obtains the necessary food for her baby, and those Welfare Foods are of tremendous importance. At these Clinics the child can receive protection against the various diseases by immunisation/vaccination, and the mother can take part, as often happens, in small group discussions about some contemporary problem.

I feel that I must not complete this comment about the Clinics without mentioning the most valuable work done in the Clinic by the voluntary workers. These ladies come regularly, and must sometimes come at great inconvenience to themselves and their homes. They do most valuable work, ranging from selling of food to keeping records, weighing the babies, and providing the inevitable cup of tea. I want to pay a tribute to them and to thank them for this contribution to the service.

The following is a list of the various Clinics within the district.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS AS AT 31.12.63.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Number who attended for first time during the year.	Total number of attendances.
<u>CHAPELTOWN.</u> Miners' Welfare Pavilion. Dr. F.C. Armstrong, Miss E. Bates and Mrs. G. Stewart.	Wednesday afternoon.	321	2,334.
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wordsworth Avenue. Dr. G. Henderson, Dr. D. Colver, and/or Mrs. M. Orr, Mrs. E. R. Steer, Mrs. J. Meinecke.	Monday and Wednesday afternoons.	553	3,064.
<u>GRENOSIDE.</u> Meth. Schoolroom, Norfolk Hill. Dr. J. Smail, Mrs. G. Stewart and Mrs. M. Nicholson.	Thursday afternoon.	240	1,816.
<u>HIGH GREEN.</u> Methodist Sunday School, Wortley Road. Dr. G. Henderson, Mrs. D.M. Simpson and Mrs. G. Stewart.	Tuesday afternoon.	255	2,144.
<u>LOXLEY.</u> Congregational Chapel. Dr. F.C. Armstrong and Mrs. L.M. Beaumont.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons.	61	634.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Number who attended for first time during the year.	Total number of attendances
<u>BOUGHTON BRIDGE.</u> Church Hall. Dr. G. M. Henderson and Miss A.G.M. Holden.	Thursday afternoon.	36	624
<u>STANNINGTON.</u> Methodist Sunday School, Dr. F. C. Armstrong and Mrs. L. M. Beaumont.	Wednesday afternoon.	64	1,418
<u>TANKERSLEY.</u> Wharnccliffe Silkstone Welfare Hall, Pilley Lane. Dr. E.S.L. Allott and Mrs. D.M. Simpson.	Alternate Monday afternoons.	60	689
<u>WORRALL.</u> Memorial Hall. Dr. F.C. Armstrong and Mrs. L.M. Beaumont.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons.	67	510

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year.
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wordsworth Avenue. Dr. I. A. Fraser, Dr. M. Rushbrooke, Mrs. M. Orr & Mrs. A.H.Wales.	Thursday afternoons.	689.
<u>GRENOSEIDE.</u> Methodist Sunday School, Norfolk Hill. Dr. J. Smail and Mrs. M. Nicholson.	Thursday afternoon (before Child Welfare Centre commences).	81.

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year.
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wordsworth Avenue. Mrs. M. Orr and/or Mrs. J. Meinecke Mrs. A.H. Wales, Mrs. A. Dubin (Res'd 25.7.63).	Tuesday afternoons 2-p.m.	292.
<u>CHAPELTOWN.</u> Miners' Welfare Pavilion. Miss E. Bates, Mrs. L. M. Needham.	Fortnightly Tuesday afternoon 2-p.m.	181.
<u>OUGHTIBRIDGE</u> (Closed Sept.1963). Church Hall. Mrs. Sellars, Mrs. R.M. Barrott Mrs. N. McNamara.	Fortnightly Tuesday afternoon 2-p.m.	13.

TODDLERS' CLINIC.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year.
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wordsworth Avenue. Dr. G. Henderson, Mrs. M. Orr and/or Mrs. E.R. Steer Mrs. J. Meinecke.	Alternate Friday mornings.	238.
<u>HIGH GREEN.</u> Methodist Sunday School, Wortley Road. Dr. G. Henderson and Mrs. D.M. Simpson.	First Tuesday each month a.m.	118.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year.
CHAPELTOWN. Miners' Welfare Pavilion. Dr. Meacock and Miss E. Bates.	Third Tuesday each month a.m.	165.

Other Clinics held at Colley Clinic:-

<u>MONDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Ultra-violet Light Clinic. Poliomyelitis session (when required).
		<u>P.M.</u>	Child Welfare Clinic. Chiropody Clinic.
<u>TUESDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Eye Clinic (as required).
		<u>P.M.</u>	Mothercraft Class. Eye Clinic (as required).
<u>WEDNESDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Child Guidance Clinic. Chiropody Clinic.
		<u>P.M.</u>	Chiropody Clinic. Child Welfare Clinic.
<u>THURSDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Ultra-violet Light Clinic. Speech Therapy Clinic.
		<u>P.M.</u>	Ante-Natal Clinic.
<u>FRIDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Toddlers' Clinic. Immunisation Clinic (when required).

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

The Health Visiting Service was working under difficulties during 1963, as we were under establishment. We had Miss Power, who returned to the Division after a long illness, and was employed in one or two of the County Districts within the division. Mrs. Beaumont, who was an Assistant Health Visitor, took over the districts of Stannington, Bradfield and Loxley, and Mrs. Williamson from Rotherham came in January as a part-time

Assistant Health Visitor. We are hopeful that by the middle of 1964 the establishment will have improved considerably, as there are students at present taking a Course at Leeds, who should finish in June, 1964.

Notwithstanding the temporary shortage of establishment, the Health Visitors maintained a very high standard of efficiency in their work. The amount of domiciliary visiting was necessarily limited, but the visiting of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, and also to a great extent the visiting of aged persons, was maintained at a high level. One part of their duties which was extremely difficult was the supervision of the Home Help Service, but with the help of the Home Nurse on one or two occasions, this service maintained its high standard of efficiency.

The Health Visitor, as you know, should be the liaison between the hospital and the environment and between the General Practitioner and the environment. There is thus a tremendous scope for the Health Visitor in the field of environmental health. What we would like to see, and we are working towards this goal, is that we have a Health Visitor attached to a group general practice, or even to an individual general practice, and instead, therefore, of the Health Visitor having a district to supervise, she will have the General Practitioner's patients list, irrespective of residence to cover. This is an ideal goal to aim at, but nothing can take place until we have a full establishment of Health Visitors and, indeed, probably an increase in the number. There is also the possibility that in the near future fully qualified Social Workers will be included in the Local Health Service and they, whilst not part of the Health Visiting Service, will require to work in very close co-operation with them. The future is interesting, and the next few years should see quite an interesting change in the service.

The Health Visitor, as you know, gives talks on positive health, and is responsible in the field for the Health Education. This usually takes the form of group discussions, exhibitions and demonstrations. She is still responsible for the Phenylketonuria Test in the young infants, which has become a routine part of her work. She has also the responsibility of seeing that the child, as soon as possible after birth, is examined (Ortolani Test) to eliminate the possibility of congenital dislocation of the hip joint. This she arranges at the Clinic, with the Medical Officer.

Tuberculosis health visiting is carried out as mentioned above by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor. This lady works in close co-operation with the Chest Clinic at Barnsley and in Sheffield.

During the year the Health Visitors made 14,132 visits to the homes in the Wortley Rural District, compared with 12,120 in 1962.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE (1963).

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. D.E. Almond (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro' Low, Nr. Barnsley.	Barnsley 3482.
Miss E. Bates.	232, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham.	Rotherham 5598.
Mrs. L.M. Beaumont. (Assistant)	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3059.
Mrs. F.C. Burkin. (Assistant).	20, Hicks Road, Hillsborough, Sheffield, 6.	
Miss A.G.M. Holden.	16, Laburnum Grove, Stocksbridge.	Stocksbridge 3509.
Mrs. J.E. Meinecke.	7, Turie Avenue, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 345759.
Mrs. M. Nicholson.	4, Ludham Close, off Pevent Road, Newbold, Chesterfield.	Chesterfield 75899.
Mrs. M. Orr.	1, Bracken Hill, Burncross, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 4664.
Miss K. Power.	11, Wood View, Elsecar, Nr. Barnsley.	Hoyland 3169.
Mrs. D.M. Simpson. (Assistant).	35, Hill Top Road, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3219.
Mrs. E.R. Steer. (Part-time Asst.).	104, Hesley Lane, Thorpe Hesley.	
Mrs. G. Stewart. (Assistant).	122, Burncross Road, Chapelton.	
Mrs. J. Williamson. (Part-time, comm. 28.1.63.)	34, West Hill, Droppingwell, Rotherham.	

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Miss D. Yeadon.	251, High Greave, Sheffield, 5.	

HEALTH VISITORS as at 31.7.64.

The Wortley Rural District is served by the following Health Visitors :-

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. M. Orr.	Div. Nursing Officer.	Ecclesfield 4664.
Mrs. D.E. Almond. (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro' Low, Nr. Barnsley.	Barnsley 3482.
Miss E. Bates.	232, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham.	Rotherham 5598.
Mrs. L.M. Beaumont. (Assistant).	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3059.
Mrs. T.I. Healey. (Comm. 13.4.64.)	122, William Street, Sheffield, 10.	
Miss A.G.M. Holden.	16, Laburnum Grove, Stocksbridge.	Stocksbridge 3509.
Miss C. McCay.	670, Barnsley Road, Sheffield, 5.	
Mrs. J.E. Meinecke.	7, Turie Avenue, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 345759.
Mrs. J.A. Morton.	43, Burns Drive, Burncross, Chapelton.	
Miss K. Power.	11, Wood View, Elsecar, Nr. Barnsley.	Hoyland 3169.
Mrs. D.M. Simpson. (Assistant).	35, Hill Top Road, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3219.

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. E.R. Steer. (Part-time Asst.)	104, Hesley Lane, Thorpe Hesley.	
Mrs. G. Stewart. (Assistant).	122, Burncross Road, Chapelton.	
Mrs. J. Williamson. (Part-time).	34, West Hill, Droppingwell, Rotherham.	
Miss D. Yeadon.	251, High Greave, Sheffield, 5.	

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

As at 31st July, 1964.

<u>Midwife.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. R.M. Barrott.	60, Cockshutts Lane, Oughtibridge.	Oughtibridge 2176.
Miss R. Higginbottom.	8, Bedford Road, Oughtibridge.	Oughtibridge 2405.
Mrs. N. McNamara. (Relief).	17, Dunkerley Road, Loxley.	Sheffield 343643.
Mrs. L.M. Needham.	11, Burns Drive, Burncross, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 3415.
Mrs. E. Steele. (Relief).	Lane Farm, Carr Road, Deepcar.	Stocksbridge 3310.
Mrs. A.H. Wales.	243, Yew Lane, Sheffield, 5.	Ecclesfield 3722.

During 1963 there was a slight alteration in the Midwifery Staff in the Wortley area. Mrs. Dubin left us in July to go to a hospital post in the Jessop Hospital in Sheffield. She was ultimately replaced by Miss R. Higginbottom, and the establishment was restored.

These Midwives are all competent laides, who provide all aspects of the Domiciliary Midwifery Service in the district.

This includes ante-natal care in the home, attendance at Ante-Natal Clinics, demonstrating relaxation exercises to expectant mothers, and leading the groups in group discussions from time to time. All the Midwives are mobile and they are all qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia and Trilene Analgesia. Each Midwife is provided with the equipment to do so. Gas and Air Analgesia is now being superseded by Trilene Analgesia, which is much easier to administer and is more convenient in every way.

During the year the Midwives attended a total of 255 confinements, 192 as Midwives and 63 as Maternity Nurses. There is a district Relief Midwife who is resident in the Wortley Rural District, and because of this the cases she attends are credited to the Wortley District and these figures are included in the foregoing statistics.

In all, during the year, 102 patients received the benefits of Pethidine during confinement, which is a derivative of the Opium group of sedative drugs, and which has been proved to be invaluable in the early stages of labour. 102 patients also received Trilene Analgesia.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

As at 31st July, 1964.

<u>Home Nurse.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. S. Armstrong.	40, Bevan Way, Chapelton.	
Miss V. C. Booth.	18, Sitwell Avenue, Garden Village, Stocksbridge.	
Mrs. R. Chambers.	76, Fir Tree Estate, Thurgoland.	Stocksbridge 3370.
Mrs. C. Guckion.	93, Mansel Crescent, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 344820.
Mrs. B. Harding. (Relief).	42, Tomlinson Road, Elsecar.	Hoyland 2048.
Mrs. F. Needham.	75, Mill Road, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3365.
Mrs. H. Radcliffe.	17, South Road, High Green.	High Green 325.

<u>Home Nurse.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Miss J.H. Sagar. (Relief).	49, Burncross Road, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 4405.
Mrs. D. Wells. (Part-time).	6, Nether Avenue, Grenoside.	
Mrs. A. White.	7, Highfields Rise, Stannington, Sheffield, 6.	Sheffield 343688.

During 1963 there was one change in the Home Nursing Service, Mrs. Moore of Chapelton leaving the service to take a senior teaching post in one of the Sheffield Hospitals. The Home Nurses are well qualified and are fully equipped with nursing requisites to permit them to carry out nursing duties in the home. The whole idea is to try and provide for the patient in the home a high standard of nursing, and to approximate as far as possible to the standard they receive in hospital. The Home Nurse works under the direction of the General Practitioner.

During the year the Nurses made a total of 16,172 visits, compared with 21,786 in the previous year. These figures include visits made by the Divisional Relief Nurses resident in the Wortley District.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

A total of 67,571 Domestic Help hours were provided in the Wortley Rural District during 1963. There were 79 Domestic Helps employed, who attended 405 cases. In 1962 we had 83 Domestic Helps employed and 373 cases were attended. Of the total of 405 cases 243 were continuing cases from the previous year. The remainder were new cases in 1963.

The types of cases where the Domestic Help Service was made available in Wortley Rural District are classified as follows :-

Maternity Cases	...	...	57
Tuberculosis Cases...	...	...	4
General cases over 65 years			313
General cases under 65 years			11
Mentally Ill under 65 years			2
Others	...	...	18
			<u>405.</u>

The following statistical table indicates the details of the service :-

DISTRICT.	TYPE AND NUMBER OF CASES.						
	General sickness over 65	General sickness under 65	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Mentally Ill under 65	Other	Total
Colley	86	2	7	1	-	3	99
Chapelton	69	1	7	-	1	1	79
Ecclesfield	46	-	4	-	-	-	50
Grenoside	11	-	17	-	-	5	33
High Green	42	4	4	2	-	2	54
Stannington	12	-	13	-	-	1	26
Loxley	7	-	2	-	1	-	10
Bradfield	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oughtibridge	12	2	-	-	-	3	17
Worrall	3	1	1	-	-	3	8
Wharncliffe Side	5	-	2	-	-	-	7
Thorpe Hesley	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wortley	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Tankersley	12	1	-	1	-	-	14
Birdwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	313	11	57	4	2	18	405

The Domestic Help Service provides a full-time service for expectant mothers having domiciliary confinement. The Home Help undertakes the full responsibility of running the home for the first 14 days after the baby is born. She does cooking, washing, shopping, and cares for any other children in the family. Most of the Home Help work is provided in the general cases in the over 65 years of age class.

The fact that someone is coming into the home to deal with routine housekeeping problems means much to the aged. In fact I feel certain that this service helps to prolong the stay of these elderly people in their own homes and delays application for Part III accommodation.

These statistics indicate the distribution of the Home Help hours and the cost of the service. The details refer to the Division 22 as a whole.

The population of the Division, after deducting the Mental Hospital population, is 90,033. During 1963 a total of 111,754 Home Help hours were provided. There were 712 cases who received help and 126 part-time Home Helps were employed. The type of cases were as follows :-

Chronic Sick (65 years and over)	95,897 hours	85.81%	564 cases.
Chronic Sick (under 65 & Tuberculosis years)	5,843 hours	5.22%	28 cases.
Maternity	4,681 hours	4.18%	82 cases.
Mentally disordered	611 hours	0.54%	4 cases.
Others	4,722 hours	4.22%	34 cases.
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>111,754 hours</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>712 cases.</u>

Only 5.34% of the estimated aged population (female 60 and over: male 65 and over) are receiving Home Help. There were in all 592 such cases, receiving on an average 171 hours per case or approximately 3.2 hours per case per week.

The cost of the service was :-

Wages and Insurance £22,943. 10s. 2d.
(Employers' proportion)

Amount recovered from
applicants £ 2,079. 1s. 7d.

Net cost of service £ 850. -s. 0d.

The Warden Service, which is provided for the aged people where they are housed in groups, continues to increase in popularity. Experience has shown us that the warden is proving a very useful aid to the welfare and confidence of the elderly people. The fact that these older persons have someone to whom they can turn in difficulty

contributes very much to their peace of mind and, therefore, their general comfort.

During the year the following service was established and a warden appointed. - At Ecclesfield - Greaves Road - comprising 18 units. This means that since the establishment of the scheme there are 10 groups, each covered by a warden, and in all a total number of 280 units are supervised.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The amount of Welfare Foods issued in Wortley Rural District during 1963 was as follows :-

National Dried Milk	...	...	3,568 tins.
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	885 bottles.
Vitamin A and D Tablets	...	...	404 (packets of 45).
Orange Juice	...	...	9,643 bottles.

These foods are issued at the following Centres throughout the Division on the days and times stated :-

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
<u>STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare House, Manchester Rd., Stocksbridge. Stocksbridge Co-op. Society, Deepcar Branch, Manchester Road, Deepcar.	Tuesday Friday During shop hours.	10 - 12 a.m. 1.30 - 3.30 p.m. 10 - 12 a.m.
<u>PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone.	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne. Stocksbridge Co-op. Society, Thurgoland Branch, Thurgoland. Mrs. Thickett, Post Office, Oxspring.	Alternate Wednesdays During shop hours. During shop hours.	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
<u>HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT</u> Mrs. Mellor, Queen Street, Hoyland Common. Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland.	Thursday Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m. 11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT</u> Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge. Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall. Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapelton. Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green. Colley Estate Clinic, Wheata Place, Sheffield, 5. Clinic, Methodist Chapel, Norfolk Hill, Grenoside. Child Welfare Centre, Wharncliffe Silkstone Welfare Hall, Pilley, Nr. Barnsley. Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington. Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley. Mrs. Iles, Post Office, Wharncliffe Side. Mrs. D. Harper, The Shop, Main Road, Dungworth.	Thursday Alternate Tuesdays Wednesday Tuesday Monday Wednesday Thursday Alternate Mondays Wednesday Alternate Tuesdays Friday During shop hours.	2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 1.30 - 3.30 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1963

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

This part of the Report prepared by the Chief
Public Health Inspector

RAINFALL

The total rainfall during the year measured on the gauge at the rear of the Council Offices was 29.41 inches, this figure being slightly higher than the 1962 total rainfall of 26.73 inches, but approximately equivalent to the average for the past 11 years.

The heaviest rainfall occurred in November when 5.03 inches were recorded, compared with January (4.12 inches) in 1962. The lowest rainfall occurred in December (0.88 inches) compared with June (0.67 inches) in 1962.

During 1952 the site of the rainfall gauge was changed from Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works to the present location. The average annual figure over the last 25 years period of recording at Ecclesfield was 28.47 inches. The average for the past 11 years at Grenoside is 29.541.

WATER SUPPLY.

Distribution.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 15,277, 14,951 (97%) of which were receiving a piped supply from one or other of the following undertakings.

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.
2. Wortley Rural District Council's Bradfield Waterworks.
3. Wharncliffe Estates Company's Waterworks.
4. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.
5. Whitley Estate's Private Supply

Houses in the Tankersley Parish previously served by the Dearne Valley Water Board have now been transferred to Sheffield Corporation Waterworks and a few houses in the Wortley Parish served by Penistone R.D.C. have been transferred to Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.

Detailed information relating to areas of distribution and the numbers of dwellings supplied from each undertaking incorporating the above changes is given in the following tables:-

District	Est. Pop.	No. of Houses	No. on Main	% on Main	Sheff. Corp. 1.	Hall Broom 2.	Wharn cliffe 3.	Barnsley 4.	Whitley 5.
Ecclesfield	8174	2595	2589	99	2589	-	-	-	-
Colley	6266	1958	1958	100	1958	-	-	-	-
Chapelton	9626	3056	3056	100	3056	-	-	-	-
High Green	3837	1238	1234	99	1232	-	2	-	-
Grenoside	5353	1727	1709	98	1680	-	-	-	29
Thorpe Hesley	480	150	150	100	150	-	-	-	-
ECCLESFIELD PARISH:	33736	10724	10696	99	10665	-	2	-	29
Wadsley	137	43	41	95	41	-	-	-	-
Worrall	1267	396	391	98	30	361	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	2727	864	844	97	842	2	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side	1135	355	340	95	340	-	-	-	-
Brightholmlee	99	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley	1324	414	401	96	267	134	-	-	-
Stannington	3735	1189	1178	99	-	1178	-	-	-
Dungworth	410	128	121	94	-	121	-	-	-
Storrs	99	29	29	100	-	29	-	-	-
High Bradfield	216	68	25	36	25	-	-	-	-
Low Bradfield	354	111	30	27	30	-	-	-	-
Midhope	152	46	29	63	15	-	-	14	-
Hollow Meadows	154	48	17	35	17	-	-	-	-
BRADFELD PARISH:	11809	3722	3446	92	1607	1825	-	14	-
TANKERSLEY PARISH:	2012	629	629	100	182	-	387	60	-
WORTLEY PARISH:	646	202	180	89	-	-	172	8	-
TOTALS:	48203	15277	14951	97	12454	1825	561	82	29

Characteristics of Supplies

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks

The total number of houses in the district receiving a supply from the Sheffield Corporation Waterworks is 12,454, representing 83.29% of all houses on mains supplies. The water from this undertaking is now distributed in Ecclesfield, Bradfield and Tankersley Parishes.

The supply originates from impounding reservoirs which collect water from peaty moorland watershed areas. The water absorbs humic acid from the peat and is therefore naturally acid in character. This acidity is neutralised at the filter houses. The water is also soft and is therefore economical in use for domestic purposes.

The water is sterilised by the use of chlorine before discharge into the distribution mains.

The physical and bacteriological quality of the supply is closely controlled by Sheffield Corporation Waterwork's laboratory staff and sampling by this Council is only carried out on special occasions.

2. Wortley R.D.C's Bradfield Supply.

This supply serves 1,825 dwellings in the Bradfield Parish representing 12.2% of the total houses on a mains supply within the district.

The source of the supply is on moorland at Hallbroom and the water supplied consists of a mixture of borehole and spring water. The borehole water is fairly hard. Some of the hardness is of a temporary character and is precipitated on boiling. The spring water is soft and slightly acid.

The characteristics of the supply as distributed vary according to the relative quantities of bore-hole and spring water used.

There are service tanks on the distribution system at Stannington, Holdworth and Worrall. The Stannington tank is open and consideration is being given to the provision of a suitable cover.

Works are also in hand to provide additional storage accommodation at Worrall.

The water is chlorinated before leaving the headworks and sampling is carried out weekly at Worrall and Stannington. The reports on the samples have, with occasional exceptions, been quite satisfactory.

Complaints continue to be received regarding the physical condition of the water. The main complaint concerns brown iron oxide discoloration which is filtered out on household washing and causes stains on sanitary fittings. It is anticipated that the provision of a filter for the borehole water and additional storage accommodation at Worrall will improve this situation. Further complaints, particularly from the Stannington supply area are concerned with the intermittent discharge of vegetable and insect life through taps in certain parts of the system. The covering of the Stannington tank should solve this problem.

3. Wharnccliffe Estates Company Waterworks.

The Wharnccliffe supply serves 561 dwellings located principally in the Wortley and Tankersley Parishes. This figure represents 3.76% of all houses in the district on a mains supply.

The supply originates from an impounding reservoir at Wharnccliffe and is typically soft and acid in character. The water passes through sand filters and is chlorinated before distribution.

Interruptions in supply have again occurred frequently, primarily due to the fracture of mains by mining subsidence. On such occasions water has been delivered by tank to the areas affected as an emergency measure.

In co-operation with the Estates Company regular sampling of the water from the reservoir and from houses on the supply has been carried out during the year to assist in controlling the satisfactory chlorination of the supply. The unsatisfactory results on samples taken from the supply referred to later in the report arose principally from untreated water taken from the reservoir itself.

The statutory water undertakers for the area supplied from Wharnccliffe reservoir are Barnsley Corporation and in view of the difficulties experienced by the Estates Company in maintaining a supply representations were made by the Council to the Minister for transfer of the undertaking to Barnsley Corporation.

4. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.

The number of houses supplied from this source is 82, including 60 Wortley R.D.C. houses at Tankersley. The remaining 22 houses supplied are at Midhope (14) and Wortley (8). The total houses supplied represents only 0.55% of the total on mains supplies in the district.

The supply is from an impounding reservoir at Midhopestones, the trunk main passing through Wortley on its route to Barnsley.

5. Whitley Estate Private Supply.

This private supply serves 29 dwellings in the Wood End, Middleton Green and Whitley parts of Grenoside.

The supply is impounded spring water and there have been no difficulties during the year under review in respect of sufficiency of supply.

Private Supplies

The number of houses served by private water supplies remains as follows:-

Bradfield Parish	276
Ecclesfield Parish	28
Wortley Parish	22
Tankersley Parish	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>326</u>

During 1963 two slum clearance houses with private supplies were put out of use and one existing house was connected to a mains supply. The number of additional houses with private water supplies coming into use during the year was 3. In each case the houses were provided as a result of conversion.

The laying of the new main at High Bradfield was completed at the year end and connections thereto commenced early in 1964.

The provision of a mains supply to the hamlet of Brightholmlee was reinvestigated, but no definite decision had been reached at the year end.

The possibilities of providing a mains water supply to 3 dwellings at Grange Lane, Thorpe Hesley, were also investigated and the prospects of a supply from Rotherham Corporation are now much improved.

Sufficiency and Purity of Supplies

The number of samples of water taken for bacteriological examination during 1963 was 218.

Details are set out in the following table:-

Water Undertaking	Sheffield Corp'n. 1.	Wortley Hall-broom 2.	Wharncliffe Estate 3.	Barnsley Corp'n. 4.	Whitley 5.	Private Supplies 6.
Total houses supplied	12,454	1,825	561	82	29	326
Proportion of Total Houses on Mains Supplies	83.29%	12.2%	3.76%	0.55%	0.2%	Not applicable.
Number of Samples taken	9	93	96	Nil	3	17
Number reported satisfactory	9	89	23	-	-	7
Number reported unsatisfactory	-	4	73	-	3	10

Most of the samples were taken from the Bradfield and Wharncliffe Estates supplies. The explanation for the large number of unsatisfactory samples from this supply has already been referred to earlier in the report.

The only difficulties in relation to sufficiency of supplies arose at Tankersley and were not due to lack of water in the reservoir

Fluoridation of Water Supplies.

The Council considered the question of fluoridation of the Bradfield supply and agreed in principle to co-operate with the West Riding County Council in the matter. Analyses of the Bradfield and Wharncliffe Estates supplies indicate a fluoride content lower than the level of one part per million recommended by the Minister and it is reasonable to assume that all supplies distributed in this district will require treatment in order to reach that standard. No positive action had been taken in the matter by the year end.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The total number of houses in the district at the year end was 15,277. The number connected to public sewers is 14,143, equivalent to 92% of the total houses. Of the total of 14,143, ninety two per cent (13,087) ultimately discharge to the Sheffield Corporation Sewerage system.

In the Ecclesfield Parish 10,398 houses discharge to Sheffield, 143 houses at Thorpe Hesley discharge into Rotherham Corporation's sewage disposal works outside the district and 13 houses in the hamlet of Whitley discharge locally into a small disposal works administered by the Council.

In the Bradfield Parish, 2,643 houses discharge to Sheffield, and 316 houses at Wharncliffe Side and 12 houses at Dungworth discharge into local works administered by the Council.

In the Tankersley Parish, 462 houses discharge to the works at Pilley administered by the Council, 46 discharge to Sheffield and 44 are connected to Hoyland Nether U.D.C's sewerage system.

The sewage from the village of Wortley is dealt with at two separate disposal points on the east and west sides of the village.

The reconstruction of the Pilley Sewage disposal works is now completed, but operations on the new works at Wharncliffe Side had not commenced at the year end.

There were several small sewer extensions and improvements carried out during the year.

The 1,134 dwellings in the district not connected to sewer's are drained to small joint systems or discharge to individual disposal plants. The principal unsewered areas in the district are at High and Low Bradfield, Dungworth, Storrs and Hollow Meadows in the Bradfield Parish and Howbrook in the Wortley Parish.

Consideration has been given to sewerage the villages of Bradfield and Dungworth.

The following table gives more detailed information relating to sewage disposal arrangements throughout the district.

District	No. of Houses	No. on Sewer	Percentage on Sewer	Disposal System							
				Sheffield	Pilley	Wharnccliffe Side	Rotherham	Wortley	Hoyland	Whitley	Dungworth
Ecclesfield	2595	2543	98	2543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colley	1958	1958	100	1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chapelton	3056	3037	99	3037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Green	1238	1213	98	1213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside	1727	1660	96	1647	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Thorpe Hesley	150	143	95	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-
ECCLESFIELD PARISH	10724	10554	98	10398	-	-	143	-	-	13	-
Wadsley	43	40	93	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worrall	396	366	92	366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	864	807	93	807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharnccliffe Side	355	316	89	-	-	316	-	-	-	-	-
Brightholmlee	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley	414	309	74	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stannington	1189	1121	94	1121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungworth	128	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Storrs	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Bradfield	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low Bradfield	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midhope	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hollow Meadows	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRADFELD PARISH	3722	2971	79	2643	-	316	-	-	-	-	12
TANKERSLEY PARISH	629	552	87	46	462	-	-	-	44	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH	202	66	32	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-
GRAND TOTALS	15277	14143	92	13087	462	316	143	66	44	13	12

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

General

The total number of houses receiving a refuse collection service at the year end was 15,277. The service also dealt with refuse from business premises, hospitals, schools, canteens and moveable dwellings. An increasing number of requests were also received for the removal of special accumulations of house clearings. A special daily collection (Monday to Friday) is given to the Wharncliffe and Middlewood Hospitals which have a resident population of 2,187 persons. Collections from hospitals are, of course, limited to non-medical refuse.

The method of refuse disposal in use is tipping which is carried out on three sites at High Green, Ecclesfield and Loxley. A mobile mechanical shovel is used to control the deposits. Waste paper, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and textiles are separated at source and after suitable preparation at the Greno Crescent Central Depot are disposed of through trade channels.

The Depot is equipped with vehicle repair facilities and all transport and machinery used in connection with the service is maintained and repaired and serviced there.

Details of the types of sanitary conveniences and refuse storage facilities in use throughout the district are given in the following table :-

District	Houses	Houses Using:					Number of:-				
		Water Closets	Privies	Pail Closets	Ash-pits	Bins	Water Closets	Privies	Pail Closets	Ash-pits	Bins
Ecclesfield Colley Chapelton High Green Grenoside Thorpe Hesley	2595	2566	27	2	20	2575	2589	24	2	18	2575
	1958	1958	-	-	-	1958	1958	-	-	-	1958
	3056	3042	12	2	14	3042	3243	9	2	11	3050
	1238	1228	9	1	14	1224	1174	9	1	12	1225
	1727	1674	46	7	55	1672	1706	42	8	43	1673
	150	143	6	1	8	142	111	4	1	5	142
ECCLESFIELD PARISH	10724	10611	100	13	111	10613	10781	88	14	89	10623
Wadsley Worrall Oughtibridge Wharnccliffe Side Brightholmlee Loxley Stannington Dungworth Storrs High Bradfield Low Bradfield Midhope Hollowmeadows	43	42	1	-	1	42	34	1	-	1	44
	396	376	20	-	19	377	388	13	-	12	377
	864	819	44	1	53	811	768	36	1	34	811
	355	328	27	-	23	332	436	27	-	23	332
	31	8	23	-	26	5	8	21	-	24	5
	414	338	71	5	78	336	363	51	5	50	336
	1189	1137	51	1	57	1132	1105	47	1	46	1133
	128	41	85	2	85	43	41	65	2	54	43
	29	2	27	-	28	1	2	22	-	21	1
	68	12	56	-	59	9	12	42	-	43	9
	111	28	72	11	93	18	29	58	12	75	18
	46	6	25	15	40	6	6	20	16	31	6
	48	29	13	6	20	28	36	11	6	18	31
BRADFIELD PARISH	3722	3166	515	41	582	3140	3228	414	43	432	3146
TANKERSLEY PARISH	629	589	34	6	35	594	621	33	6	30	597
WORTLEY PARISH	202	111	91	-	98	104	131	90	-	88	109
GRAND TOTALS	15277	14477	740	60	826	14451	14761	625	63	639	14475

Refuse Collection

The maximum number of men employed on refuse collection at any one time during the year was 45. This number included spare operatives required to cover sickness and holiday periods. The service was work-studied by a firm of consultants, the assignment commencing in January and extending over a period of some three months.

The object of the assignment was to formulate a basis for the introduction of an incentive scheme. The consultants' report was under discussion between the Council and Trades Union at the year end.

In the interim period vacancies occurring in the service are being filled on a temporary basis.

Some reorganisation of rounds became necessary towards the end of the year when the Council received delivery of two 25/40 cu. yds. rear loading compression vehicles.

The frequency of service aimed at and generally maintained was:

Bins and pails in urbanised parts of the district - weekly.

Bins and pails in outlying parts of the district - fortnightly.

Privy middens in all parts of the district - four/six weekly.

Transport.

At the year end eight vehicles were in regular daily use on refuse collection.

With the introduction of the two new vehicles referred to above, four old side loaders were withdrawn from full time operation. Three of these were disposed of early in 1964.

The two new vehicles are diesel powered, the remainder of the fleet being petrol driven. All collection vehicles are of Dennis manufacture.

An Austin 2/3 ton truck is also in use for general haulage duties.

Details of the fleet at the year end are as follows:-

No.	Vehicle			District Served
	Make	Capacity	Year of Manufacture	
1	Dennis Paxit IIIA	25/40 cu. yds.	1963	Ecclesfield (Part) Grenoside (Part) Chapelton (Part)
2	Dennis Paxit IIIA	25/40 cu. yds.	1963	Colley Ward Ecclesfield Ward (Part)
3	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1951	Chapelton (Part) High Green (Part)
4	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1959	High Green (Part) Tankersley Parish
5	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1958	Wortley Parish Grenoside (Part) Thorpe Hesley.
6	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1958	Westnall Ward (exclud- ing Midhope)
7	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1961	Stannington Dungworth Loxley
8	Dennis	8 cu. yds.	1950	Bradfield Parish (Outlying Parts)
9	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1953	Spare
10	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1961	Spare
11	Austin	2/3 ton truck	1956	General Haulage

The vehicles are serviced and repaired by a fitter/mechanic and apprentice at Greno Crescent Depot. The workshop is well equipped and all except specialist engine repairs are carried out on the premises. It has not been necessary during the year to hire transport on account of breakdowns of our vehicles.

The mechanic also services the mechanical shovel used on tip control, the Rodent Operative's Van and the electric paper baler installed in the Depot.

Refuse Disposal

All refuse other than that separated as salvage is disposed of on one or other of the following three disposal sites:-

	Site	Refuse Received From	Tip Control.
1.	Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works.	Ecclesfield, Colley, Thorpe Hesley, Grenoside (part).	Mechanical Labour on all tips plus 1 Labourer.
2.	Westwood Bottom, High Green.	High Green, Chapelton, Grenoside (Part), Tankersley and Wortley.	
3.	Long Lane, Loxley.	Westnall Ward, Stannington Loxley Bradfield	

All the Disposal Sites are owned by the Council and, with the exception of Long Lane, have a substantial period of "life" remaining. Additional land has been acquired at Myers Lane, Loxley to replace the Long Lane Site as and when it is completed. Control of the tips is achieved with a mobile "Bray" Loading Shovel which travels to each site in rotation. Well decayed refuse is excavated and used to cover the newly tipped material, thereby conserving tipping space.

The tips are still found attractive by "totters" in between visits by the mechanical shovel. Children, particularly during school holidays, find them attractive and are very often responsible for the fires which occur with more frequency during these periods. I have been most surprised to find a party of women with children in prams and pushchairs sorting over newly deposited refuse on one of the tips. One would hardly imagine that with the best control possible, a refuse tip would be an attractive place for a housewife to take her family.

Welfare Facilities

Protective clothing in the form of overalls, overcoats and gloves is provided for all personnel. Gumboots are supplied as an extra to personnel employed on emptying privy middens.

Sanitary conveniences and hand washing facilities are available in the Greno Crescent Depot and washing facilities with hot water "laid on" together with soap and paper towels have been provided in the two new vehicles.

Costing.

The nett cost of the service for the year ended 31st March, 1963, was £43,029. This figure is approximately £3,454 higher than the figure for 1962 (£39,575. 5.10). The work study fee of £1,765 is the major item responsible for the total increase. Other substantial increases were Wages (£878) and Loan Charges (£587). Comparisons with the costing figures before 1962 should be treated with reserve in view of changes in accounting which were introduced that year.

The estimated tonnage of refuse collected, based on the weight of an average load was 15,750 tons which is the same as the estimate for 1962. No weighing facilities are available and too much reliance should not be placed therefore on costs based on weight of refuse collected.

The figures for 1963 appearing in the following table of costing statistics are calculated on a population figure of 50,390, the number of houses as 15,277, the rateable value of the district as £576,945 and the product of a penny rate as £2,363.

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Acreage of District	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697
Estimated population	50390	50050	49460	48650	48060*	45621
No. of Houses scavenged	15277	15078	14950	14760	14324	14109
Rateable Value of District	£576945	£555104	£548491	£548193	£462359	£469753
Product of ld. Rate	£2363.0.0	£2264.4.4	£2216.10.5	£2117.18.0	£1799.18.11	£1928.10.2
Nett Cost of Collection and Disposal	£43029.0.0	£39575.5.10	£31915.13.2	£30114.9.1	£27290.14.11	£26535.17.6
Nett Cost Equivalent Rate in £.	18.21d.	17.47d.	14.39d.	14.22d.	15.439d.	13.76d.
Estimated Annual Yield of Refuse	15750 tons	15750 tons	16000 tons	16000 tons	16000 tons	15700 tons
Yield per 1,000 population per day	17.126 cwts	17.26 cwts.	17.73 cwts.	18.02 cwts.	18.299 cwts.	18.856 cwts.
Cost per 1,000 population per annum	£853.18.0.	£791.10.0	£645	£619	£567.16.11	£581.5.0.
Cost per head per annum	17s.2d.	15.10d.	12s.10 ³ / ₄ d.	12s.4 ¹ / ₂ d.	11s.4 ¹ / ₂ d.	11s.7 ¹ / ₂ d.
Cost per 1,000 houses per annum	£2810.0.0	£2638.7.0	£2134.16.6	£2042 14.3	£1902.8.0	£1875
Cost per house per annum	£2.16.2 ¹ / ₂ .	£ 2.12. 9.	£2.2.8.	£2.0.9 ¹ / ₂ d.	£1.18.0.	£1.17.6.
Cost per ton	54s.7 ¹ / ₂ d.	50s.3d.	39s.10 ¹ / ₂ d.	37s.8d.	34s.1 ¹ / ₂ d.	33s.9 ¹ / ₂ d.

*Includes resident population at Middlewood Hospital for the first time.

Salvage of Waste.

The principal commodity salvaged during the year was waste paper. the total weight collected and disposed of being 307 tons, an average of approximately 6 tons per week. No difficulty was experienced in disposing of all collections.

Other commodities salvaged comprised ferrous and non-ferrous metals and textiles.

The total weight of all commodities salvaged was 335 tons valued at £2,492.19. 9.

Full details compared with those for 1962 are set out in the following table.

Commodity	Salvage Statistics 1963.				Salvage Statistics 1962.			
	Weight			Value	Weight			Value
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£. s. d.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£. s. d.
Paper (Coun.Coll.)	307	4	1	1837. 9. 6	246	15	0	1534. 4. 6
Scrap (Ferrous)	7	17	0	66.14. 6	22	8	3	127.12. 3
Scrap (Non-Ferr.)	4	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	282. 5. 9	3	9	0	205. 3. 1
Tins (Loose)	1	10	2	3. 1. 0	-	-	-	- - -
Rags	14	14	0	303. 9. 0	7	9	2	129. 7. 9
TOTALS	335	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2492.19. 9	280	2	1	1996 7 7

Expenditure incurred in salvage preparation and transport was £1,667. 1. 8. Of this total, wages accounted for £1,570. 8. 8., this figure including bonus paid to participating personnel amounting to £795.10. 0.

The bonus was paid in two instalments, one at Whitsuntide and one at Christmas and was equivalent to a weekly payment of 6/4d. per employee.

The baling of waste paper with the new electric baler has effected a substantial reduction in preparation costs as the following figures show:-

	1962	1963
Weight Collected	246.75 tons	307.5 tons
Wages (excluding bonus)	£ 1,170	£ 775.
Cost per ton	£ 4.7 approx.	£ 2.5 approx.

The following table gives the full picture in relation to salvage of waste since its inception in 1939 as a war-time expedient:

Commodity	INCOME				EXPENDITURE	
	Quantity Sold			Amount received.	Source	£. s. d.
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs			
Paper	4384	9	1½	29624. 8. 8	Wages	20758.10. 9
Paper (Carton recovery)		2	2	1. 2. 0	Materials	1539. 3. 8
Scrap (Ferrous)	309	1	1	1340.12. 6½	Machinery	203. 3.11
Scrap (Non-Ferrous)	24	3	2	1872.17. 4	Publicity	109. 8. 3
Tins (Loose)	354	13	3	907. 2. 3½	Transport	1. 9. 6
Rags	159	8	3¾	2462.16. 2	Rentals and Rates	79.11. 3
Bones	61	12	3½	267. 7. 8	Insurance	5. 1. 1
Bottles, Jars and Cullett	34	19	2¼	216.12. 5	Total	22696. 8. 5
Rubber	9	13	1	24. 3. 2	Balance	14112. 2. 9
Twine	-	10	0¾	2.10.11		
Board of Trade Grant	-	-	-	88.18. 0		
GRAND TOTALS:	5338	15	0¾	36808.11. 2		36808.11. 2

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

During the year 63 notices were served under the provisions of Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the replacement of defective bins. In all but three cases the replacements had been provided by the year end.

There were no appeals against the requirements of the notices.

This Council do not supply dustbins as a general charge on the rates and although this results in some confusion when residents move in from adjoining areas where a bin provision scheme is in operation, no serious difficulty has arisen.

The Council maintain a stock of B.S.S. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. bins basically for supply to Council properties. When requested private properties are also supplied on a rechargeable basis.

The number of bins supplied to Council houses was 116. Sheffield Corporation own more than 3,000 houses in the district and the attention of the Housing Manager was drawn to 209 cases where dustbins required replacement. Most of these replacement bins had been supplied by the Corporation at the year end.

PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

During the year, 2 privies were replaced by water closets with financial contributions from the Council amounting to £97.17. 9.

A further 4 privies were replaced by 4 water closets as part of improvement grant schemes.

The abolition of a further 9 privies was achieved as a result of slum clearance and other action.

The number of privies and pail closets in use in the district at the year end was 688. This is by far the most unsatisfactory feature of the sanitary circumstances of the district. These insanitary conveniences are distasteful to use and the task of periodical emptying is obnoxious in the extreme to the refuse collection personnel.

The provision of sewerage systems in those populated parts of the district not already served would give the Council power to require conversion, but many of the remaining conveniences are in sparsely populated areas and the co-operation of owners with the assistance of improvement grants appears to be the answer to the problems in such cases.

HOUSING

New Development.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 15,277 showing a nett increase of 199 over the figure of 15,078 at the end of 1962.

The total number of dwellings completed during the year was 230. The number of dwellings demolished or otherwise put out of use was 44.

Details of these changes are set out hereunder:-

New dwellings build by Wortley R.D. Council	74
New dwellings built by private enterprise	156
Additional houses provided otherwise	<u>13</u>
Total additional houses	243
Dwellings demolished or put out of use	<u>44</u>
Nett Increase	199
Total Houses at 31st December, 1962	<u>15,078</u>
Total Houses at 31st December, 1963	<u>15,277</u>

The 74 houses built by the Council included 18 bungalows and 8 flats. The houses were located as follows:-

District	Houses	Flats	Bungalows	Total
Ecclesfield	-	8	10	18
Chapelton	8	-	-	8
High Green	40	-	8	48
TOTALS	48	8	18	74

Sheffield Corporation own 3,234 estate dwellings within the district, the Ward distribution being as follows:-

Ward	Total Number of Dwellings
Ecclesfield	907
Colley	1,952
Grenoside	375
TOTALS;	3,234

The dwellings erected by private enterprise during the year are localised as follows:-

<u>District</u>	<u>Number of Houses</u>
Chapelton	44
Ecclesfield	55
Colley	4
High Green	3
Grenoside	32
Thorpe Hesley	1
Stannington	5
Oughtibridge	7
Wharncliffe Side	1
Worrall	2
Loxley	2
	<hr/>
TOTAL:	156
	<hr/>

The complete picture of new development and loss of accommodation is shown by the following table:-

District	New Dwellings 1963		Additional Houses Due to Conversions etc.	Total Additional Houses	Houses Put Out of Use	Nett Increase or Decrease
	Wortley R.D.C.	Private Enterprise				
Ecclesfield	18	55	1	74	14	60
Colley	-	4	8	12	-	12
Chapelton	8	44	1	53	7	46
High Green	48	3	-	51	6	45
Grenoside	-	32	-	32	-	32
Thorpe Hesley	-	1	-	1	1	-
Worrall	-	2	-	2	1	1
Oughtibridge	-	7	-	7	4	3
Wharncliffe Side	-	1	-	1	-	1
Loxley	-	2	-	2	-	2
Stannington	-	5	-	5	5	-
Storrs	-	-	-	-	1	-1
High Bradfield	-	-	2	2	-	2
Low Bradfield	-	-	1	1	-	1
Midhopestones	-	-	-	-	1	-1
Tankersley	-	-	-	-	4	-4
Totals	74	156	13	243	44	199

Housing Development since 1920.

During the period 1920/63 the Council have been responsible for the erection, adaptation or acquisition of 3,624 dwellings of the following types:-

Permant Estate Houses	3,239
Prefabricated Permanent Bungalows	18
Prefabricated Temporary Bungalows	79
Adapted Hutments at Potter Hill	99
Dwelling acquired under Housing Acts at Ecclesfield	1
Hutments and Adapated Hutments at Ecclesfield, Chapeltown, High Green and Worrall now either demolished or disused as dwellings	188
	<hr/>
TOTAL:	3,624
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The Council also control dwellings at sewage disposal works, Glen Howe Park, the Council Offices and other miscellaneous properties acquired in connection with new housing development.

Private enterprise has been responsible for the erection of 3,912 houses in the district during the same period.

An overall picture of development during the last 43 years is given by the following table:-

Locality	Houses erected by			Total built since 1920.	Total houses in locality	Percentage of total built since 1920
	Wortley R.D.C.		Sheffield Cop'n.			
	Permanent	Temporary				
<u>ECCLESFIELD PARISH</u>						
Ecclesfield	462	19	907	609	1997	77
Colley	-	-	1952	6	1958	100
Chapelton and	1016	31	-)	901	2570	59
High Green	523	99	-)			
Grenoside	252	-	375	790	1417	82
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	-	9	150	6
<u>BRADFELD PARISH</u>						
Oughtibridge	224	-	-	301	525	60
Worrall	58	-	-	218	276	69
Stannington	222	20	-	690	932	78
Loxley	112	10	-	105	227	54
Dungworth	20	-	-	9	29	22
Wadsley	-	-	-	7	43	16
Wharnccliffe Side	120	-	-	85	205	57
Other parts of Parish	-	-	-	46	333	13
<u>TANKERSLEY PARISH</u>						
	236	6	-	102	344	54
<u>WORTLEY PARISH</u>						
	12	-	-	24	202	17
TOTALS	3257	185	3234	3902	10578	69

Slum Clearance.

This year marked the ninth phase of the Council's long term slum clearance programme which originated in 1955.

The original target was to deal with 50 houses per annum. In order to maintain this progress the total figure at the end of 1963 should have been 450. The number dealt with up to the end of 1962 was 395. During 1963 representations were made in respect of 45 privately owned houses and certificates of unfitness were given in respect of a further 5 Council owned properties making a total of 445 which is only very slightly below the target figure.

Action was taken by declaration of clearance areas in respect of 39 dwellings and the remainder were dealt with by way of individual orders or undertakings. No formal Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders had been made in respect of the above 39 dwellings by the end of the year.

Further details are as follows:-

Locality	Private	Council	Total	How dealt with.
<u>Ecclesfield</u>				
137/141 & 151,155, High Street	-	5	5	Certificates of unfitness
<u>Thorpe Hesley</u>				
1 & 3, Hesley Lane	2	-	2	Not Determined.
147/157-173/183 and 191 Hesley Lane	13	-	13	Clearance Area
<u>Chapelton</u>				
439/453 Burncross Road	7	-	7	Clearance Area
3/13 & 3Bk/13Bk. Chapel Road	12	-	12	Clearance Area
1/5-9/11 Stanley Road	5	-	5	Clearance Area
<u>Grenoside</u>				
3 & 5 Wheel Lane	2	-	2	Clearance Area
<u>Tankersley</u>				
Top Pit Cottages (Machen, Gooder & Dawson)	3	-	3	Not Determined
<u>Wadsley</u>				
295, Worrall Road	1	-	1	Not Determined
Totals	45	5	50	

Five cottages represented in 1962 on which no order had been made at the end of that year were still in the same position at the end of 1963. Schemes for improvement of the properties were considered, but owing to particular difficulties having to be overcome the schemes had neither been accepted nor rejected at the year end.

Further details are as follows:-

Grenoside

Intake Cottage	Remedial works under consideration Difficulties in respect of water supply.
7/13 Wood End	Plans submitted for improvement scheme. Delay due to death of owner.

In the Annual Report for the past few years a complete list of Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders made since 1955 has been given, with details as to the Minister's confirmation or otherwise and also subsequent progress with actual demolition work.

Areas referenced Nos. 1 to 20 have now been fully dealt with, the nett result being elimination of 133 slum houses, as follows:-

Ecclesfield	27
Thorpe Hesley	9
Grenoside	21
Chapelton	36
High Green	4
Tankersley	36
	<hr/>
Total	133
	<hr/>

Tabulated details in respect of Areas referenced 21 onwards covering action from 1957 up to the end of 1963, are as follows:-

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order	Year	No. of Houses Involved.	Result
21	Grenoside (Main Street No. 1) Clearance Order	1957	5	Confirmed and Demolished. ✓
22	Grenoside (Main Street No. 2) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and Demolished.
23	Grenoside (Skew Hill No. 1) Clearance Order	1957	3	Not confirmed but Under-takings given by Owner.
24	Grenoside (Skew Hill No. 2) Clearance Order	1957	3	Confirmed and Demolished.
25	Grenoside (Top Side) Clearance Order	1957	4	Confirmed and 7 3 houses Demolished.
26	Ecclesfield (High Street No.1) Compulsory Purchase Order	1957	9	Confirmed and Demolished.
27	Ecclesfield (High Street No.2) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and Demolished
28	Ecclesfield (High Street No.3) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and Demolished
29	Ecclesfield (High Street No.4) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and Demolished
30	Chapelton (Station Road) Clearance Order	1957	7	Confirmed and Demolished
31	High Green (Thompson Hill) Clearance Order	1957	2	Confirmed and Demolished
32	Tankersley (Low Newbegin) Clearance Order	1957	4	Confirmed and Demolished
33	High Green (Piece End No.1) Clearance Order	1958	3	Confirmed Purchase by Council in progress.

Area Ref. No.		Year	No. of Houses Involved.	Result
34	High Green (Piece End No.2) Clearance Order.	1958	4	Not confirmed by Minister. Purchase by Council in progress.
35	High Green (Falding Place) Clearance Order	1958	6	Confirmed. Purchase by Council in progress.
36	Oughtibridge (Stanley Fold) Compulsory Purchase Order	1958	5	Purchased by Agreement & Demolished.
37	Oughtibridge (Low Road) Clearance Order.	1958	8	Confirmed & Demolished
38	Oughtibridge (Church Street, Stanley Fold and Barracks Row) Compulsory Purchase Order	1959	25	Confirmed / Purchased by Council and Demolished.
39	Stannington (Stannington Road) Compulsory Purchase Order	1962	5	Confirmed by Minister /
40	Stannington (Uppergate Road) Compulsory Purchase Order	1962	3	Confirmed by Minister
41	Thorpe Hesley (Hesley Lane) Clearance Area	1963	13	Order not yet submitted to Minister
42	Chapelton (Chapel Road) Clearance Area	1963	12	Order not yet submitted to Minister
43	Charlton Brook (Stanley Road) Clearance Area	1963	6	Order not yet submitted to Minister
44	Chapelton (Burncross Road) Clearance Area	1963	8	Order not yet submitted to Minister
45	Grenoside (Wheel Lane) Clearance Area	1963	2	Order not yet submitted to Minister

NOTES

✓ Confirmed with slight modification.

Clearance Areas Refs. 21, 22, 25, 43 and 44 each include one house previously dealt with by individual order and vacant at the time the Clearance Order was made.

Clearance Order Ref. 25 was modified to exclude one dwelling which has been made fit by the owners.

33 dwellings covered by individual orders at Ecclesfield (18 - 7 owned by Council) High Green (10), Grenoside (3) and Tankersley (2) were demolished during the year.

During the period 1955/1963, 335 families have been rehoused by the Council from slum clearance properties, 17 of the families being rehoused during 1963. A further 5 families were rehoused from dwellings acquired by the Council in connection with new housing development at High Street, Ecclesfield.

Improvement Grants.

Standard Grants.

The number of applications for standard grants received during the year was 70 in respect of 88 houses. The applications were dealt with as follows:-

	Number of <u>Applications</u>	<u>Applicant.</u> <u>Owner.</u>	<u>Owner/Occupier.</u>
Approved	68	24 (42 houses)	44
Refused	1	—	1
Withdrawn	—	—	—
Not Determined	1	1	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total:	70	25	45
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of schemes approved in 1963 and completed during the year was 31 in respect of 33 houses. Two schemes approved in 1962 were withdrawn in 1963.

The number of applications received in 1962 and not determined during that year was 4 involving 4 houses. These were approved in 1963 and 1 was completed, 1 withdrawn, and 2 not completed at the end of 1963.

One other scheme approved in 1961 and 26 approved in 1962 were completed in 1963, 27 houses being involved.

The total amount of grant paid in respect of the 59 schemes completed during the year was £8,015.14. 3. The amount of individual grant varied from £29 to £155, the average amount being approximately £131.

The number of applications received in 1963 (70) was higher than the figures for 1962 (54), 1961 (38) and 1960 (46).

The applications were dealt with expeditiously.

Discretionary Grants.

The number of applications received for this type of grant was 18 in respect of 19 houses compared with the respective figures of 8 and 9 for 1962.

The applications were dealt with as follows:-

	<u>Number of Applications</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Applicant. Owner/Occupier</u>
Approved	14	4	10
Refused	1	1	-
	(2 houses)		
Withdrawn	-	-	-
Not Determined	3	1	2
	---	---	---
Total:	18	6	12
	==	==	==

6 of the above schemes involving 6 houses were completed during the year, 1 application approved in 1960 involving 13 houses, 1 approved in 1961 (1 house), 3 approved in 1962 (3 houses) and 2 approved in 1963 (3 houses) were also completed during 1963.

The total amount paid in grant in 1963 was £7,017.14.0 representing grants ranging from £128 to £400 per house, the average grant being £270.

As the amount of grant in these cases has to be fixed before work can commence, detailed consideration is essential and some delay inevitably occurs but this has generally been kept to a minimum.

Thirty-nine applications for advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses were received during the year, the amount advanced being £29,579.

Repair of Dwellings under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

In addition to slum clearance action and improvement of sound houses, action has also been taken in connection with the repair of houses where nuisances have occurred and where defects existed rendering the houses unfit for habitation but capable of repair at reasonable expense. Details are set out hereunder:-

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 106 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 340 |
| 2. Number of dwellinghouses needing further action:- | |
| (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 51 |
| (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (2)(a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 55 |

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	37
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
|--|-----|

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 18 |
|--|----|

2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

- (a) By owners
- (b) By local authority in default of owners

7

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

There was no recorded case of statutory overcrowding in the district at the year end.

Repairs under the Rent Act, 1957.

There were no applications during the year for certificates of disrepair.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The number of caravan sites in use in the district at the year end was 28 and the number of dwellings located thereon 116.

Details are set out on the following table:-

Parish	Situation	No. of Sites	Type of Site		No. of dwell- ings.	Type of Dwelling		
			Res.	Rec.		Trailer	Vans etc.	Huts
Ecclesfield	Ecclesfield	1	1	-	3	3	-	-
	Chapelton	2	2	-	6	6	-	-
	High Green	2	2	-	3	3	-	-
	Thorpe Hesley	2	2	-	8	8	-	-
	Grenoside	5	5	-	32	32	-	-
	Totals	12	12	-	52	52	-	-
Wortley	Wortley Village	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Bradfield	Upper Midhope	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
	Hollowmeadows	3	1	2	4	2	1	1
	High Bradfield	1	-	1	4	-	-	4
	Worrall	1	1	-	8	8	-	-
	Loxley	2	2	-	3	3	-	-
	Stannington	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
	Dungworth	2	-	2	32	2	-	30
	Oughtibridge	2	2	-	5	5	-	-
	Folderings and Bent Hills	2	-	2	5	-	1	4
	Totals	15	6	9	63	21	2	40
	GRAND TOTALS	28	19	9	116	74	2	40

Limited planning permissions have been issued in respect of these sites.

One application for planning permission for a site at Wortley was received during the year and was approved for a period of twelve months in respect of one dwelling.

Some difficulty was experienced during the year in dealing with mobile itinerant scrap dealers who took over temporary occupation of vacant sites in the district readily accessible from the highway in order to carry out their vehicle dismantling activities. Although there were one or two exceptions in the majority of cases the sites were left in an appalling condition. Suitable steps were taken to prevent re-occupation of the more popular sites.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

During the year 297 visits were made to 295 premises for the purpose of inspection for and eradication of insect pests.

The number of inspections was lower than the figure for 1962 (329). There was also a decrease in the number of infestations found. 2 bed bug infestations were recorded during the year. Such infestations are now a rarity and present very little difficulty in eradication with the modern insecticides available.

Further details are given in the following table:-

Ward	Premises Inspected		Total Visits		Premises found Verminous due to			Treatment by	
	Council	Private	Council	Private	Bugs	Cock rchs	Other In-sects	Council	Private
Chapelton	66	19	66	19	-	13	2	15	-
High Green	51	11	52	11	-	2	-	2	-
Ecclesfield	21	34	21	35	-	6	4	10	-
Colley	-	10	-	10	-	-	1	1	-
Grenoside	4	7	4	7	-	-	2	2	-
Tankersley	10	6	10	6	-	-	1	1	-
Wortley	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Westnall	24	11	24	11	2	2	3	7	-
Stannington	6	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley	8	4	8	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	190	105	191	106	2	23	14	39	-

Insects dealt with in addition to bugs and cockroaches have included clover mite, wasps, crickets, silver fish, bees and flies.

22 requests were received from the Sheffield Corporation Housing Manager for inspection of furniture in houses within the district prior to mutual exchanges or allocation of new tenancies involving their houses.

Disinfestation work has again been carried out efficiently and conscientiously by the Council's Rodent and General Operative.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

A total of 814 visits have been made during the year in connection with surface rat and mouse destruction. A treatment of the Sewers in the district was also carried out, this being the eleventh treatment since systematic operations were introduced.

Details in respect of surface infestations are as follows:-

Ward	No. of Visits	No. of Premises	No. of Treatments
Chapelton	151	42	45
High Green	69	19	21
Ecclesfield	193	42	50
Colley	44	14	15
Grenoside	48	13	16
Tankersley	48	14	15
Wortley	11	4	4
Westnall	177	38	49
Stannington	32	9	9
Loxley	41	12	14
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	-
TOTALS:	814	207	238

Although the legal responsibility for destroying rats and mice lies with the occupier of infested premises, the Council now offer treatment on all types of property within the district free of charge. It has not always been possible during the year to give prompt attention to all complaints received.

In connection with the sewer treatment, a 10% test of all sewer

manholes was carried out. This involved test baiting 112 of the 1,050 manholes in the district. Twenty nine of the manholes baited gave positive results. The takes indicated small infestations in the Chapeltown, High Green, Ecclesfield, Grenoside, Tankersley, Wortley, Oughtibridge, Worrall and Stannington sewerage systems. Poisoning was carried out where test baits had been taken and also in adjoining manholes, the total manholes treated being 65.

A total of 289 manhole inspections were carried out in connection with the full treatment.

The Council are required to submit an annual report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and a copy of the report for the year ending 31st December, 1963 is set out hereunder:-

	Type of Property				Agri- cult- ural.
	Non-Agricultural				
	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	All Other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
1. No. of properties in Local Authority's District	28	14,469	2,221	16,718	285
2. Total No. of properties inspected as a result of notification.	--	245	12	260	9
3. No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major	--	--	--	--	--
(Minor	--	202	5	207	9
(b) Mice (Major	--	--	--	--	--
(Minor	--	43	7	53	--
4. Total No. of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	28	--	--	28	50
5. No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major	--	--	--	--	--
(Minor	5	--	--	5	--
(b) Mice (Major	--	--	--	--	--
(Minor	3	--	--	3	--
6. Total No. of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	--	295	232	527	35
7. No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rates (Major	--	--	--	--	--
(Minor	--	--	--	--	--
(b) Mice (Major	--	--	--	--	--
(Minor	--	--	--	--	--
8. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	330	785	425	1,540	112
9. No. of infested properties treated by the L.A.	8	245	12	265	9
10. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	12	249	13	274	15
11. No. of notices served under Section 4 of the act:					
(a) Treatment	--	--	--	--	--
(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	--	--	--	--	--
12. No. of cases in which default action taken following issue of notice under Section 4 of Act	--	--	--	--	--
13. Legal Proceedings	--	--	--	--	--
14. No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	--	--	--	--	--

Liaison and exchange of information with neighbouring authorities has continued through Workable Area Committees.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Enquiries and Disinfections.

During the year 150 visits have been made in connection with the investigation of notified cases of infectious disease and the collection and delivery of specimens to the Public Health Laboratory. Apart from 23 cases of scarlet fever, the remaining visits were made in connection with cases, or suspected cases, of food poisoning.

Disinfection has been carried out as required by the Rodent and General Operative.

Arrangements were made for the transport of one family and bedding to the Sheffield Disinfecting Station for treatment for scabies infestation.

NUISANCES

During the year 435 visits were made for the detection and abatement of nuisances and supervision of remedial works. This figure does not include visits to nuisances involving housing repairs which are shown in the Housing section of the report.

The number of nuisances excluding those from smoke emission arising during the year was 134 and there were 11 outstanding from 1962. Eight nuisances were not abated at the year end.

Details of the nuisances are as follows:-

Choked and/or defective drains	= 85
Defective sanitary conveniences	= 32
Nuisances from keeping animals	= 5
Overflowing cesspools etc.	= 3
Offensive accumulations or deposits	= 3
Miscellaneous	= 6

Total: 134

35 informal and 7 formal notices were served in connection with the abatement of the nuisances. The remaining complaints, principally choked drains, were dealt with without service of notices.

A drain cleansing service is operated by the Department on the basis of a fixed charge of 7s. 6d. per job. The service continues to be utilised fully by property owners and thus avoids delay in abating such nuisances.

The Council's operative cleansed 85 drains at public conveniences and on privately owned properties during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurement

The Health Department has continued to operate the following atmospheric pollution measuring instruments during the year:-

- (a) Lead peroxide gauge at Hallwood Hospital
- (b) Deposit gauge, also at Hallwood Hospital
- (c) Combined smoke filter/volumetric SO₂ recorder at the Council Offices and
- (d) Combined smoke filter/volumetric SO₂ recorder at Oughtibridge Junior School.

Instruments (a) and (b) have been in continuous operation for 12 years. The monthly results for 1963, together with the annual figures from 1952 onwards are set out in the ensuing table.

The smoke filter at the Council Offices was established in 1952 but was converted to give both smoke filter and volumetric sulphur-di-oxide readings in 1962.

The Oughtibridge combined instrument was installed as an additional recording station in 1962. The day to day control of the apparatus is carried out by senior scholars at the school under the supervision of the Headmaster. Special arrangements are made to cover school holidays.

The smoke filter/volumetric SO₂ instruments now form the basis for measuring atmospheric pollution on a national scale and results are tabulated by the Atmospheric Pollution section of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The lead peroxide and deposit gauges give monthly results which are no longer of interest to the D.S.I.R. The apparatus is owned by the Council and is being maintained in use at small expense to record variations in local pollution.

Monthly readings for all instruments are given in the following table and annual tables are also given as appropriate.

	Smoke & Grit.			Sulphur-di-Oxide		
	Smoke Filter Microgrms Pr Cu.M.	Smoke Filter Microgrms Pr Cu.M.	Deposit Gauge Tons pr Sq. Mile	Vol.SO ₂ Microgrms Pr Cu.M.	Vol.SO ₂ Microgrms Pr Cu.M.	Lead Peroxide Gauge.
	1.	2.		1.	2.	
January	152	103	7.93	216	204	1.72
February	187	105	13.08	241	223	1.75
March	130	83	14.75	136	184	0.86
April	106	61	12.78	129	105	0.94
May	53	27	9.07	73	62	0.43
June	39	28	10.71	91	84	0.62
July	58	36	12.64	95	68	0.58
August	30	30	10.37	91	65	0.36
September	74	54	7.71	130	95	0.58
October	82	47	8.07	107	75	0.58
November	107	74	19.02	133	87	0.77
December	152	103	5.17	175	124	0.86
Full year:-						
1963	95.0	62.6	131.30	134.75	114.67	0.838
1962	92.7	72.0*	148.07	139.4 *	104.8 *	1.11
1961	95.4	-	101.01	-	-	0.916
1960	117.5	-	107.48	-	-	1.08
1959	122.5	-	102.21	-	-	1.146
1958	143.5	-	138.35	-	-	0.79
1957	213.7	-	114.48	-	-	0.92
1956	186.0	-	131.16	-	-	0.98
1955	144.0	-	129.93	-	-	1.25
1954	105.0	-	117.79	-	-	0.87
1953	110.0	-	88.51	-	-	0.71
1952	119.0	-	113.69	-	-	0.79

Notes:- Smoke Filter No. 1 sited at Council Offices, Grenoside.

Smoke Filter No. 2 sited at Oughtibridge Junior School.

(commenced 1st August, 1962).

Volumetric SO₂ Recorder No. 1 sited at Grenoside

(commenced 1st August, 1962).

Volumetric SO₂ Recorder No. 2 sited at Oughtibridge Junior School

(commenced 1st August, 1962).

The unit for Smoke filter readings has been changed from milligrams to micrograms per cubic metre.

Figures for previous years have been corrected in this report by multiplying by 1,000.

* 5 month readings only.

Smoke Control Areas

There were four smoke control areas in existence at the year end as follows:-

1. Chapeltown (Burncross) Smoke Control Order, 1958, covering an area of 23 acres with 260 Council houses erected thereon and in operation since 1st September, 1959.
2. Grenoside (Penistone Road) Smoke Control Order 1959, covering an area of $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres with an increasing number of properties erected thereon amounting to 137 at the year end. This area consists predominantly of private development and will ultimately consist of approximately 200 dwellings. The order became operative on 1st August, 1960.
3. Oughtibridge Smoke Control Order, 1959, covering virtually the whole of the village of Oughtibridge, 300 acres in extent with 767 premises, including industrial establishments. The Order became operative on the 1st September, 1961 but has not been entirely successful, there being a small core of resistance which it is hoped will ultimately be overcome by persuasion rather than by legal action.
4. Chapeltown (Bracken Hill) Smoke Control Order, 1960, covering an area of approximately 112 acres, with continuing private housing development amounting at the year end to 252 dwellings. The Order became operative on 1st November, 1961. The area adjoins the Burncross Area (No. 1 above).

The cost to the Council of developing these areas was £10,486.17.4. This figure includes £3,335.12.10 expended on conversions on Council property over and above the amount approved by the Ministry for grant purposes. The nett figure strictly attributable to smoke control action was, therefore, £7,151. 4. 6.

Surveys were completed in respect of three proposed new smoke control areas at Wharncliffe Side, Worrall and Middlewood/Wadsley. Details are as follows:-

Name of Proposed Order	Acreage	Number of Premises
Wharncliffe Side Smoke Control Order	177	326
Worrall Smoke Control Order	141	346
Middlewood & Wadsley Smoke Control Order	203	146
Totals:	521	818

The Middlewood/Wadsley area will include the Middlewood and Wharncliffe Hospitals.

Completion of these areas will virtually make the whole of the Don valley within the district a continuous smoke control area and attention can then be turned to the extension of the existing areas in the more densely populated parts of the district.

It is interesting to note from the atmospheric pollution figures in the preceding table that both smoke and SO₂ concentrations in the centre of the Oughtibridge smoke control area are lower than the figures from the instruments at the Council Offices which is on the perimeter of a smoke control area.

Industrial Smoke.

There are seven industrial establishments in the district where the Council's powers are limited in respect of clean air administration. These comprise brickworks (5), chemical and coking plant (1) and steelworks installation (1). Processes carried out in parts of these factories are considered to present special problems in relation to the emission of dark smoke and H.M. Alkali Inspectorate is responsible for supervision in these cases.

The remaining establishments come within the direct control of the Council and 25 observations were taken during the year on chimneys in different parts of the district. In three cases it was necessary to enter the works to investigate the cause of excessive smoke emissions. No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

One application was received under Section 3(3) of the Clean Air Act,

1956, for prior approval of a new furnace proposed to be installed at a hospital.

The Smithy Wood Coking Plant and the brickworks in the Loxley valley continue to give the greatest cause for concern so far as industrial atmospheric pollution in the district is concerned. The topographical features at Loxley contribute substantially towards the difficulties involved in minimising the nuisance in that locality.

Liaison and Consultations.

The Council are represented on the Barnsley & District Clean Air Committee, the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council, and the Yorkshire Division of the National Society for Clean Air. Consideration is also being given to appointing a representative to the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Interesting subjects are discussed and much useful information is obtained from these meetings.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The number of premises in the district coming within the scope of the Factories Act, 1961 is 127. Further details and location are shown in the following table:-

Location	Total Factories	Classification		Trade Classification												
		Power	No Power	Special	Motor Eng.	Gen. Eng.	Forging & Rolling	Fireclay and Brickworking	Food Preparation	Joinery	Foundries	Scrap Dealers & Metal Workers	Vehicle Painting	Coal By-Products & Chemicals	Building & Eng. Works	Others
Ecclesfield	32	26	-	6	1	7	3	-	3	1	2	4	1	-	4	6
Chapelton	30	24	1	5	6	2	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	2	7	4
High Green	4	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grenoside	11	9	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	2
Tankersley	9	8	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wortley	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Stannington	8	7	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Oughtibridge	18	16	-	2	2	4	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	3
Loxley	9	7	-	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Bradfield	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Midhope	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	127	106	2	19	17	19	8	6	10	8	6	7	4	2	19	21

The number of visits made to factories was 62. It was necessary to take action in respect of unsatisfactory conveniences in 2 factories. The necessary works had been completed in both cases at the year end, together with 4 outstanding from 1962.

Apart from the items referred to above, conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

The Minister of Health has requested that certain tabulated information relating to factory inspections should be incorporated in the Medical Officer of Health's Report. In order to comply with this request, the

information is set out in the annex at the end of the report.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

This Act, which is intended to secure the health, safety and welfare of office and shop workers was passed on the 31st July, 1963, but does not come into operation until the Minister so orders. The (Commencement No.1) Order was made in February, 1964.

From the terms of the Act and the powers given to make regulations, it appears that the duties of inspection and supervision are likely to add substantially to the existing duties of the inspectorial staff. The number of existing premises likely to require registration with this Council under the terms of the Act is estimated to be 250. The Act will only apply to offices, shops, etc., where persons are employed and many of the smaller shops will not, therefore, come within its scope.

Swimming Baths.

There is one public swimming bath in the district located at Chapelton and administered by the Ecclesfield Parish Council.

Water is obtained from the Sheffield Corporation main and the filtration plant operates on a 4 hour filter cycle.

Fourteen samples of water were taken during the year for bacteriological examination and chlorine and acidity assessment. All samples gave satisfactory results.

FOOD PREPARATION, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION

Milk

The Council's responsibilities in respect of milk supervision are now restricted to registration of distributors of milk and those dairies which are not associated directly with milk production, together with control of cleanliness of such dairies, provisions relating to milk borne infectious diseases and cleanliness in the conveyance and distribution of milk.

The number of registered milk distributors operating in the district at the end of the year was 55.

The Wortley Rural District became a specified area for the purposes of The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No.2) Order, 1960, operative from 28th November, 1960 and for all practical purposes, therefore, only designated milks may now be sold within the

district. The designations in use at the year end were:-

Tuberculin Tested - the only raw milk
Pasteurised - heat treated below boiling point
Sterilised - heat treated above boiling point.

Combinations of these designations may be used, e.g. Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised).

Tuberculosis has now been virtually eliminated from dairy herds in this country, but *Bucella abortus* causing contagious abortion in cattle and undulant fever in humans is still found fairly frequently in raw milk supplies.

Visits were made to three farms towards the year end to arrange for the temporary stoppage of raw milk sales following positive reports on samples of milk taken from the herds.

Ice Cream.

The total number of premises registered at the year end under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 was 112. This figure includes 1 manufacturer, 1 producer-retailer and 110 retailers. The number of inspections during the year was 190.

9 applications for registration of premises for the storage and sale of ice-cream were received during the year and all were approved.

163 samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

Provisional Grade	No. of Ice Cream Samples.
Grade I	112
Grade II	30
Grade III	10
Grade IV	11

All premises were generally satisfactory from the point of view of food hygiene.

Meat

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

These regulations, which became operative from 1st October, 1963

make meat inspection and marking of carcasses statutory responsibilities of local authorities. Hitherto there has been no legal obligation in respect of these duties. As all public health inspectors employed by this Council hold the Meat and Other Foods Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health, there is ample coverage by specially qualified officers for meat inspection under all predictable circumstances. Where, because of exceptional circumstances, inspection cannot be carried out, the Minister must be notified.

The regulations also re-enact in a modified form the responsibility placed on occupiers of slaughterhouses to give notice of intended slaughter. The period of notice has been extended from 3 to 24 hours. For a period of 2 years, occupiers of slaughterhouses will be permitted to remove meat 6 hours after slaughter if it has not been inspected by that time.

The regulations give power to make charges for meat inspection. In view of the small amount of slaughtering taking place in this district, no charge is at present being made, but the matter can be reconsidered in the light of changing circumstances.

Severe penalties are laid down for contraventions of the regulations.

Meat Inspection.

The total number of animals slaughtered in the district during the year was 489.

Post-mortem inspections of every animal slaughtered for sale have been carried out involving 185 visits during the period.

Two slaughterhouses have been reconstructed to comply with current legislation. One of these is located at Grenoside and the other is at Ecclesfield.

Details of animals slaughtered and diseased conditions found are set out in the following table:-

Number of Slaughterhouses Used: 2				Total number of visits: 185				
Slaughtered and Inspected			Surrendered and destroyed					Total Weight (lbs.)
Animal	Number Inspected	Number diseased		Beast.	Sheep.	Pig.	Calf	
Beast	190	15	Carcases (whole)	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep	252	3	Carcases (part)	-	-	-	-	-
Pigs	47	2	Heads	-	-	-	-	-
Calves	-	-	Lungs	1	1	-	-	10
Pigs killed on private premises	-	-	Hearts	-	-	-	-	-
			Livers	17	1	-	-	96
			Mesenteries	-	-	2	-	3
			Udders	-	-	-	-	-
			Miscellaneous	-	1	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
TOTALS	489	20						109 $\frac{1}{2}$

The 109½ lbs. of offal found to be diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption was surrendered by the owners and was suitably disposed of.

There was a slight increase in the total number of animals slaughtered in the district and a small reduction in the amount of offal condemned.

The average quality of the animals slaughtered was excellent.

The incidence of tuberculosis has declined rapidly in both cattle and pigs during the past few years. Evidence of the disease was found in only 2 pigs out of the total animals inspected during the year.

Further information on the lines required by the Minister in respect of the incidence of tuberculosis and cysticercosis compared with other diseases in animals slaughtered is set out in the following table:-

Type of Animal	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	186	4	—	252	47	—
Number inspected	186	4	—	252	47	—
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	15	—	—	3	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	8	—	—	1	—	—
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	—	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	4	—
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned.	—	—	—	—	—	—

Full co-operation has been given by the butchers using the slaughterhouses in the district.

The number of licensed slaughtermen at the year end was 17.

The number of butchers' shops in the district at the year end was 31.

Other Foods.

The number of other types of premises excluding butchers' shops in the district where food is sold is 307. Localisation and classification of all food premises is shown in the following table:-

Location	Trade Classification									Ice Cream (subsidiary)
	Butchers	Fried Fish	Grocery and Sweets	Bakehouses	Wet Fish and/ or Green- grocery	Cafes	Hotels and Clubs	Ice cream (principally)	Total	
Ecclesfield	11	5	39	2	10	1	14	1	83	29
Chapeltown	6	4	38	2	8	1	19	-	78	25
High Green	3	4	19	1	2	1	11	-	41	19
Grenoside	3	1	8	1	2	1	6	-	22	8
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	1
Ecclesfield Parish	23	14	106	6	22	4	52	1	228	82
Oughtibridge	2	1	15	-	1	-	8	-	27	6
Wharncliffe Side	-	1	5	-	1	-	2	-	9	3
Worrall	-	-	4	-	-	-	3*	-	7	3
Loxley	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	8	3
Stannington)	4	1	12	-	2	-	8	-	27	7
Dungworth)										
Storrs)										
Rest of Bradfield	-	-	4	-	-	1	7	-	12	2
Bradfield Parish	7	3	44	-	4	1	31	-	90	24
Tankersley Parish	1	-	8	-	-	-	4*	1	14	3
Wortley Parish	-	-	2	-	-	-	4*	-	6	1
TOTALS	31	17	160	6	26	5	91	2	338	110

* Including Golf Club.

Requests were received from shopkeepers for examination of the following foodstuffs which were found to be unfit for human consumption and were removed for destruction:

Ham	42 tins
Corned Beef	26 tins
Jellied Veal	6 tins
Pork	48 tins
Tongue	4 tins
Minced Beef	2 tins
Stewed Steak	1 tin
Chicken	3 tins
Turkeys	3
Steak & Kidney Pudding	1 tin
Steak	34 lbs.
Lamb	42 lbs.
Peas	3 tins
Tomatoes	23 tins
Tomatoes	8 lbs.
Salmon	4 tins
Pilchards	1 tin
Sauce	1 bottle
Butter	1½ lbs.
Milk	2 tins
Jam	5 jars
Marmalade	1 jar
Fruit Salad	3 tins
Pears	4 tins
Pineapple	6 tins
Grapefruit	2 tins
Oranges	1 tin
Peaches	5 tins

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

The above Act, which becomes operative early in 1964 has been referred by the Council to the Health Department for administrative and inspectoral purposes. Licensing of boarding establishments is involved and inspections of premises before the issuing of licences will be carried out with the fullest support and co-operation of the local full-time inspectors of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

ANNEX

FACTORIES ACT 1961.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the year 1963, for the Wortley
Rural District in the County of Yorkshire.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	2	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	106	50	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers premises).	19	10	—	—
TOTAL:	127	62	2	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL:	2	2	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork.

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work.	Section 133.			Section 134.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All out-working premises.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Signature



Medical Officer of Health.

Date: 31st December, 1963.

